FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POPOV HITS U.S. 'SMEAR CAMPAIGN' OVER ARMS ACCORD

LD032342 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 3 Dec 84

["Who Needs the Outcry?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes: In a badly veiled form, in Washington they are continuing their campaign of accusing the Soviet Union of "violating" accords aiming to curb the arms race. They are now talking for all to hear about a whole series of the administration's "reports" which, they say, should become a kind of "updated" follow-up on a report on the so-called violations by the Soviet Union of arms control agreements, which was sent to Congress last January.

The first "updated" report was to be submitted to Congress on December 1, 1984, but was put off on the pretext of difficulty of the required analysis. Marlin Fitzwater, assistant press secretary of the White House, told ASSOCIATED PRESS that, instead of the report, Congress would receive a secret letter signed by Robert McFarlane, the President's national security adviser, which, according to Fitzwater, would not contain any analysis or anything substantial.

It would seem that once Washington experts have failed to find anything substantial to add to the January concoction, that should have brought an end to talking about alleged "Soviet violations". But that has not happened. American wire services reported, quoting congressional and administration sources, plans to draw up another "integral report" which will speak not about seven "probable violations", as the January report did, but about as many as 19 such violations.

But what has compelled certain quarters in Washington to support and amplify the unfounded, provocative outcry over violations? It is not at all concern for compliance with such accords as the SALT-2 treaty, the agreement on the limitation of underground nuclear tests or the treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile (ABM) defenses. The President himself, for instance, has repeatedly branded the SALT-2 treaty as "fatally flawed" and seeks to derail it. Just recently, the U.S. defense secretary declared (for the umpteenth time) the administration's intention to renounce the observance of the terms of the Soviet-American ABM treaty.

It is obvious that certain quarters which have done everything for the United States in the past four years not to sign any arms control agreement are interested in escalating the smear campaign against the Soviet Union in the illusory hope of justifying, in any measure, the real violations of existing accords by the United States itself, in the framework of its programs for building up nuclear, conventional and space weapons.

Such actions do not square in any way with statements about a desire for peace and constructive relations with the Soviet Union and about a readiness to reach agreement on limiting and reducing arms. A genuine desire for this requires responsible and honest actions. It is such a policy that is conducted by the Soviet Union.

ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT NOTED

PM031223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Yuriy Bandura "Publicist's Notes": "A Test of Sincerity"]

[Text] The 20th century is approaching the middle of its 9th decade in a state of trepidation· What will 1985 bring? A far from idle question.

In November 1983, Washington, amid noises of approval from the allies, began reinforcing its West European arsenals with new nuclear missiles. This was the public announcement of a course toward undermining strategic parity between East and West. In so doing the United States wrecked the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons questions. The world was thus flung into a new arms race spiral.

A year has passed. Alas, it has brought the peoples no relief. The arms race -- nuclear and conventional -- continues, the danger of space becoming an arena of military confrontation is growing, and tension is mounting. This means that there is an increasingly pressing need for a solution to the task of eliminating the threat of nuclear war which is confronting the world. The Soviet Union is sparing no effort to solve this task.

The solution cannot be an easy one, but it must be found. That is why the USSR recently made a proposal to the White House on starting talks on the whole range of interrelated questions of paramount importance -- on the nonmilitarization of space and on the reduction of strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range nuclear weapons. And, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, the USSR is prepared to seek radical solutions in all these areas, solutions that will hasten the day of a complete ban on nuclear weapons, the day of their liquidation.

The proposals we have put forward are a new manifestation of our people's will for peace corresponding to the new conditions -- which are not the fault of the USSR -- in the world arena. We have offered Washington a new -- qualitatively new! -- dialogue capable of finally breaking the deadlock to solving the group of the most acute and very closely interrelated problems.

The USSR's desire to bring about a sensible agreement based on the principles of equality and identical security is evident. The United States has also consented to embark on talks. A reassuring factor. But only if on this occasion Washington really does intend to embark on a dialogue with a willingness to conduct it honestly and to seek mutually acceptable accords, and not aiming to use it, as the U.S. TRIBUNE (San Francisco) newspaper says, merely as a political smokescreen to conceal extensive U.S. military programs.

GRINEVSKIY ON 'WORKING GROUPS' AT STOCKHOLM FORUM

LD032330 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Stockholm December 3 TASS -- The Stockholm conference today accepted the proposal of Ambassador Matti Kahiluoto (Finland), who on behalf of neutral and nonaligned countries suggested that two working groups be set up for a concrete examination of confidence and security building measures in Europe both in the political and military fields on an equal basis. The programs of work of both groups include the discussion of such Soviet initiatives as no first use of nuclear weapons, conclusion of a treaty on the non-use of military force, and others.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador-at-Large Oleg Grinevsky told newsmen that the decision taken was in consonance with the idea expressed by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., on the need of combining political and military confidence measures in order to ensure the success of the Stockholm conference. The setting up of the working groups will promote resultative work of the conference if the U.S.A. and other NATO countries show with practical actions that they are prepared for honest and serious negotiations with a view to improving the political climate in Europe.

TASS REPORTS DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO

LD031517 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 3 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko:

The independent Commission on Issues of Disarmament and Security, at its conference in Chicago, Illinois, has considered topical issues concerned with the enhanced war menace and measures for stopping the arms race. Members of the commission -- prominent political and public figures from twenty-two countries -- stressed the danger of the aggressive concepts of the American Administration about "admissibility" of nuclear war and "possibility" to win it. They emphasized that there can be no victors in a nuclear conflict. Proceeding from that, the conference adopted a statement calling for an end to the arms race and prevention of nuclear war.

The commission submitted for consideration to governments and the world public several concrete proposals. Welcoming the Soviet-American accord to start new talks with a view to achieving mutually acceptable agreements on the entire range of issues connected with nuclear and space armaments and a meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, scheduled for January 7-8, 1985, it suggested the adoption of several urgent measures to ensure success of the talks. Among them is the reaching of accord on a moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles, ratification of the 1974 Soviet-American treaty limiting nuclear weapon underground tests and the 1976 Soviet-American treaty on nuclear underground explosions for peaceful purposes, accord on keeping in force, until the signing of new agreements, restrictions on nuclear armaments envisaged by the SALT-2 treaty, holding of talks on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

The document stresses that constructive and stable political relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are a necessary condition for progress in Soviet-American talks. For their restoration, the commission recommended the sides to confirm their commitment to the 1972 document on the basic principles of relations between the USSR and the United States, adopt measures for developing economic and scientific ties and parliamentary exchanges, and holding regular high level meetings.

The statement gives special attention to the demonstration of the threat posed by the spread of the arms race into outer space. The commission called in this connection for the earliest conclusion of an agreement directed at preventing the militarisation of outer space. It also favoured the completion of talks between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain, broken off through the United States' fault, with a view to working out a treaty on a comprehensive ban of nuclear weapon tests.

NASA, SHUTTLE USED TO PROMOTE SPACE ARMS RACE

LD040527 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Keith Robinson of Littlehampton, Sussex, asks if the Soviet Union can prove that the American NASA program is a military project. Our answer has been prepared by Dmitriy Zakharov and this is what he writes:

First of all, Mr Robinson, no one in the Soviet Union claims that NASA is a military program. NASA is a civilian project but this does not prevent the United States Defense Department from using its spacecraft for military purposes. Of the 110 shuttle flights to be made before 1989, 38 are to be strictly military, and so will the flight of Discovery early next year. Military flights have been given the special code name of Blue Shuttle.

Along with all this, a complex for launching shuttles is getting built at the Vandenburg base. The shuttle craft already in the hands of the Defense Department will take off from there, and in addition, work is going forward on a larger and heavier super shuttle and on a one-seater space fighter that will take off from a carrier craft in midair, hit a target, and then return to earth by itself. Work is also in progress on a variety of space weapons: lasers, beam radiators, killer satellites and many others. All these will appear in the not very distant future.

Another alarming aspect of space militarization is that some American politicians see space weapons as salvation from retaliation. And the belief that retaliation could be avoided gives rise to sense of impunity which, in the long history of civilization, has often been the cause of war.

But if United States weapons appear in orbit, they will only move the (?general) arms race into space. They will not give the United States a military edge. The United States has yet to prove itself unquestionable leader in the arms race. The Soviet Union understands the danger and futility of this race.

It's now known that the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to new talks with a view to reaching mutually acceptable agreements on a whole range of issues relating to nuclear and space weapons. Let's hope it proves possible to avoid such a dangerous thing as a race in space weapons.

U.S. BIOLOGICAL WARFARE TESTS IN 1960'S DISCLOSED

LD040957 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] London December 4 TASS -- It has been disclosed in Washington that a barbaric "experiment" has been conducted by a germ warfare laboratory based at Fort Detrick, Maryland, a REUTER correspondent reports from the American capital. The correspondent points out that methods of biological warfare were tested on unsuspecting Americans in 1964 and 1965. This has been disclosed by the church of Scientology, which obtained partially declassified Pentagon documents.

During the tests, "medics" secretly sprayed allegedly harmless bacteria in crowded places. The "experiments" were conducted in the building of Washington's National Airport and inter-city bus terminal. According to "experimenters", the bacteria spread to at least two hundred cities of the country. Despite the allegations that the bacteria was "harmless", Sylvya Stanard of the church of Scientology said, it caused symptoms of respiratory infections and poisoning.

MORE ON WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

Fischer Greets Gromyko

LD032226 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko arrived in Berlin today. He was met at the airport by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

Meeting Opens

LD031619 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (TASS) -- The meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states opened today in the GDR capital.

Taking part in it are Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria; Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs of Hungary; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR; Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs of Poland; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania; Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR.

Attention at the session is mainly devoted to the situation in Europe in connection with the general condition of the international situation.

The work of the committee's session will continue.

PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD032128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] A routine session of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states opened in Budapest today. Taking part in its work are Army General Dzhurov, Bulgaria's minister of people's defense; Army General Czinege, Hungary's minister of defense; Army General Hoffman, GDR minister of national defense; Army General Siwicki, Poland's minister of national defense; Colonel General Olteanu, Romania's minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense; Colonel General Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense, temporarily performing the duties of minister of national defense of Czechoslovakia; Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states; and Army General Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states.

PONOMAREV TRAVELS TO PRAGUE TO ASSESS MAGAZINE

Delegation Seen Off

LD031755 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today left Moscow for Prague. The delegation will participate in the conference of representatives of communist and workers parties to discuss the work of the PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA magazine. The delegation was seen off by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and other comrades.

Arrives in Prague

PM041247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today left Moscow for Prague, where it will take part in a consultative meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties to assess the activity of the magazine PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA. The delegation members are first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments Comrades Zagladin, Rakhmanin, and Chetverikov, and deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, Comrade Chernyayev.

The delegation arrived in Prague on the same day. At the airport it was welcomed by Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Sklyarov, editor in chief of the magazine PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA, Comrade Lomakin, USSR ambassador in Czechoslovakia, and other officials.

USSR UN ENVOY URGES SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA

LD011803 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

Participants in the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly which is discussing the problem of granting independence to Namibia strongly denounce the racist regime of South Africa and its Western patrons. Representatives of socialist, non-aligned and some other countries describe the illegal occupation of that country by Pretoria as an act of aggression against the Namibian people which poses a threat to universal peace and security.

Delegates of Austria, Brazil, Hungary, the GDR, Cyprus and Czechoslovakia pointed out that the attempts of South Africa supported by the U.S. to perpetuate the occupation of Namibia had been denounced at the U.N. General Assembly and at the Security Council, as well as at various international forums.

The Soviet Union favours the early exercise of the inalienable right of the Namibian people to genuine self-determination and independence on the basis of the preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, the immediate and complete pullout of the troops and administrative bodies of South Africa from Namibia, the transfer of the full power to the Namibian people whose lawful representative is the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). This has been stated by the permanent representative of the USSR at the U.N. Oleg Troyanovskiy. The Soviet Union fully supports the demand of African and other countries that the Security Council should announce comprehensive and obligatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime. This can be done only after the overcoming of the resistance of those Western powers which block the taking of effective measures by the Security Council against the apartheid regime, the Soviet representative underlined. He stressed that the USSR had rendered and would continue to render full support to the just struggle waged by the Namibian people for their liberation.

SCIENTISTS CONFERENCE DEBATES NUCLEAR AFTERMATH

PM031241 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Removing the Threat!"]

[Text] Rome, 29 Nov -- An international conference of scientists and religious figures was held 18 through 23 November in the city of Bellagio (Italy) to discuss the possible consequences of nuclear war and ways to avert it. Taking part were representatives of Asian, African and West European countries, the United States, and the USSR. A delegation of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat was led by academician G.K. Skryabin.

The conference participants were unanimous in their opinion that the threat of nuclear war is the most important moral and political issue for all of mankind. Recent scientific investigations demonstrate cogently that nuclear war could trigger uncontrollable climatic and other environmental changes over huge regions of the earth.

It was said at the conference that a persistent quest for mutually acceptable and constructive solutions is needed to turn back the arms race. The prime task must be to reduce international tension (especially between the Soviet Union and the United States) and to limit and reduce nuclear armaments.

CHERNENKO RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMAN ARMAND HAMMER

LD041229 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko today received prominent American businessman Armand Hammer, president and chairman of the Board of the Directors of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

Konstantin Chernenko thanked Armand Hammer for his gift to the Soviet Union of authentic letters by Karl Marx and Vladimir I. Lenin, he has discovered. [as received] The Soviet people, he said, cherish everything that sheds additional light on the activity of these great geniuses of mankind.

During the conversation, they touched upon questions related to the current unsatisfactory state of Soviet-American relations and ways of improving them. Armand Hammer said that business circles in the USA are interested in normalizing these relations.

Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that the Soviet Union has been consistently following a line for establishing equal, good relations with the United States on the basis of mutual respect and account of each other's legitimate interests. The Soviet Union stands for the development of mutually beneficial ties in all fields, including the commerical-economic one, provided the artificial barriers raised in this way are removed.

Armand Hammer expressed an understanding of the Soviet position and reaffirmed his intention to continue to make a personal contribution to improving Soviet-American relations.

A.M. Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present at the meeting.

PRAVDA CITES KENNEDY ON NEED FOR ARMS TALKS

PM031053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Realism Is Necessary"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Nov -- Senator Edward Kennedy, the eminent U.S. politician, has pointed out the need for the Reagan administration to fundamentally revise its approach to arms control problems and eliminate the obstacles erected by Washington in the way of reaching agreements in this sphere.

Noting the extreme importance of the forthcoming USSR - U.S. talks aimed at attaining mutually acceptable accords on the entire range of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons, the senator at the same time stressed that the Reagan administration continues to occupy an unconstructive stance on problems of the limitation of nuclear arms. The administration continues to strive to implement a buildup in U.S. military might costing $2 trillion, he said. Having described as extremely dangerous the attempts to attain nuclear superiority over the USSR, Kennedy called on the White House to embark on specific steps to facilitate the achievement of progress in arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

The senator particularly pointed out the need for the soonest possible USSR and U.S. "freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons."

Kennedy also called on the U.S. Congress to immediately ratify the Soviet-American treaties on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. The senator expressed profound concern over the Reagan administration's intention to deploy a large-scale ABM defense system with space-based components within the framework of preparations for waging "star wars." Kennedy also spoke out in favor of "the soonest possible imposition of a joint ban with the Soviet Union on antisatellite weapons."

CHANGES IN VOA, RADIO LIBERTY BROADCASTS REPORTED

LD302044 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- There's been a change in the Voice of America's and Radio Liberty's broadcasts in Ukrainian of late, with the "Dear Listener" tag giving way to "Dear Compatriots", sometimes accompanied with "in our native parts" or "in our homeland". The rationale behind the change was explained in a KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA article today, contributed by Yevgeniy Kaminskiy of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine.

Stale anti-Soviet "goods" need new-look verbal "wrapping" all the time. With the output of slanderous programs about the "life of the people of the Soviet Ukraine" on the increase, they have to be lent special credibility, that is pseudocredibility, of course. In short, the enemy is maneuvering in the search for new ways of influencing the audience. But one tradition of the subversive radio stations, in particular their "Ukrainian desks", remains intact. It is use of war criminals, traitors and renegades of all hues from among the bourgeois nationalistic henchmen of Hitlerite Germany on their staffs.

The aim of the anti-Soviet actions of imperialism, which include subversive radio broadcasting, is formulated in so many words: "Exhaust the enemy, destroy his spiritual forces and morals, cripple his will for resistance and force him into submission". "The tactical ways of ensuring the strategy's success," a former SS-man, Yu. Tis-Krokhmalyuk, says, "are terror, intimidation, bribery, and recruitment of amoral persons and criminals".

Some of the so-called "compatriots" argue in the Western press that "the death of half mankind would not be too high a price for restoring capitalism in the Ukraine."

There is nothing surprising in such absurd and cynical statements coming from them, Kaminskiy said recalling that, even according to an admission by the recently removed head of Radio Liberty's "Ukrainian department", N. Gerus the staff under him were "Know-nothings, idlers and mentally deranged people".

The VOA's "Ukrainian department" of late has also included more such types.

A study of the personnel sheets of the VOA's "Ukrainian department" shows that the key posts there are held by anti-Sovieteers, bourgeois nationalists. It is known, for instance, that the perennial head of the VOA's "Ukrainian department" and one of its leading commentators, M. Terpak, maintained close contacts with Ukrainian nationalists, "consulted" them, got "information" from them, "shared his consideration" with them and "drew on their experience", the experience of those who keep loyal to their "oath of allegiance to Hitler".

Every passing year thins the ranks of those who faithfully served the Nazis. In these conditions, the article said, socialism's foes increasingly have to lean on the younger epigone of Hitlerite collaborationists. When speaking about them, the New York City-based nationalistic bulletin NOTAINIK singled out their "commitment to United States intelligence agencies" as their main characteristic.

U.S. PROTECTING NAZI CRIMINALS FROM PUNISHMENT

LD022007 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by commentator Vladimir Kondratyev]

[Text] Thousands of Nazi war criminals continue to go unpunished with the direct protection of U.S. official circles.

Not so long ago, reports appeared in the Western press that Arthur Rudolph, a well-known rocket technology specialist, had left the United States. He had set himself up in Hamburg in the FRG, renounced American citizenship, and requested West German citizenship. Fresh facts revealing the background of this unexpected emigration are becoming known. Here he is, Arthur Rudolph, a person with, as it turned out, a criminal past. On the left of the photograph is his former boss, Werner von Braun. Here are the two of them at 1969 press conference, reaping laurels following the successful testing of the U.S. Saturn-V rocket. In this photograph, we see a group of Hitlerite rocket men at the end of the war. Operation "Paperclip" is being completed; the U.S. special services are sending 118 of the Third Reich's leading scientists over the ocean, among them Rudolph, who was subsequently director of the Pershing research program, those same missiles presently being deployed in the FRG.

As has now been documented, the U.S. Government knew very well with whom they were dealing. The German V-rockets killed thousands of civilians in Britian and Belgium, and preparations were under way to fire on U.S. territory. But the crimes of Rudolph and his colleagues were not limited to this. This is the entrance to the underground factory at the Dora concentration camp, where secret weapons were produced under the guidance of production chief Rudolph. Approximately 30,000 inmates, Russians and Poles, Yugoslavs and Frenchmen, Dutchmen and Danes, and German antifascists, died as a result of forced labor and maltreatment or execution during the factory's construction and while rockets were being produced. Arthur Rudolph is among those responsible for the mass reprisals. He left for the FRG when documents exposing him got into the U.S. press. There he hopes to evade court proceedings.

The case of Rudolph, the case of Klaus Barbie -- this list could continue a long way; the U.S. authorities do not refrain from infringing international agreements and the norms of human morals for the sake of their militaristic and anticommunist ambitions. One should not argue about human rights and simultaneously protect people who are guilty of the gravest crimes from the punishment they deserve.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON TIKHONOV-ANDREAS MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 December in its First Edition carries on page 2 a TASS report under the headline "Talk in the Kremlin." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Russian version published on page A 1 of 30 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and reveals the following variations:

At the end of the first paragraph, PRAVDA substitutes "29 November" for "today".

PRAVDA adds the following paragraph to the end of the item:

Taking part in the talks were: on the Soviet side -- V.N. Suskhkov, ASTEC cochairman and deputy minister of foreign trade; and Yu. V. Legeyev, vice chairman of ASTEC; on the American side -- ASTEC President J. Giffen.

USSR, PRC SIGN TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT FOR 1985

PM031145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Diary"]

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS -- An agreement on trade turnover and payments between the Governments of the USSR and the PRC in 1985 was signed here today. It provides for a further expansion of trade between the two countries as regards both volume and diversity of mutually delivered goods.

The Soviet Union will supply the PRC with machines and equipment, including means of transport, equipment for the light, mining, and oil industries, building materials, chemicals, timber and other types of manufactured goods.

It its turn, the PRC will deliver to the USSR products of the mining industry, agricultural and animal husbandry produce, chemicals, textiles, and various consumer goods.

The agreement was signed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Ivan Grishin and Chen Ze, representative of the minister of external economic ties and foreign trade of the PRC (in the rank of deputy minister).

The head of the PRC Government trade delegation and the members of the Chinese delegation were received by USSR First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister N.D. Komarov.

PRC Ambassador to the USSR Yang Shouzheng was present at the conversation and at the signing ceremony.

U.S.-PRC TALKS ON WARSHIP VISIT MENTIONED

PM031347 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

["Own Information" report: "Talks Being Held" -- note that the version of this report in the First Edition of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA is carried under the headline "They Are Negotiating..." ("Dogovarivayutsya...")]

[Text] U.S. Defense Department spokesman Burch has announced that the United States and China are presently holding talks on a possible "courtesy visit" by a U.S. warship to a Chinese port. According to Burch, an official announcement about such a visit may follow "in the very near future." The Pentagon spokesman noted that reciprocal exchanges of visits by ships would be of great significance for improving relations between the United States and the PRC.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PRC

OW010631 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] A professional tourist group, composed of activists of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-China Friendship Society returned to the USSR from China on 30 November. The group was headed by Petrauskas, chairman of the Lithuania Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

Beginning 15 November, the tourist group visited Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Junming. Members of the group familiarized themselves with the operation of industrial enterprises, people's communes, and schools; attended cultural activities; had an audience with Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and had meetings with members of the China-USSR Friendship Association and its local branches.

KOVALENKO ON CONDITIONS FOR GROMYKO JAPAN VISIT

OW040231 Tokyo KYODO in English 0219 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, Dec 3 KYODO -- A Soviet Communist Party leader said Monday some sort of agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union must be signed to make worth Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's visit Japan. [as received] Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of the party's international department, set the condition for a Japan visit by Gromyko when he met visiting Japanese journalists here. This was the first concrete answer from a person in authority on Soviet conditions for such a trip.

Kovalenko said there was no problem with the Japan visit, but that when he visits Japan there must be an agreement for him to sign. He said the Soviet Union has proposed pacts on things like long-term economic plans and culture, but Japan has turned them all down. Other possibilities Kovalenko cited were a Russo-Japanese good-neighbor and cooperation treaty, and an agreement promising not to use nuclear weapons against Japan as long as Japan observes its three-point non-nuclear principle.

Gromyko seems to be seriously considering the visit, for which Japan has repeatedly asked, but none of the proposals Kovalenko mentioned have been fully negotiated. Kovalenko also reiterated the Soviet position that there is no territorial problem between Japan and the Soviet Union over the four small Soviet-occupied islands, east of Hokkaido.

MOSCOW TV CRITICIZES JAPANESE MANUAL ON KURILES

LD040023 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] And here is another report about manuals, this time ones published in Tokyo. The Jananese Foreign Ministry has instructed the Council of Associations for Promoting the Return of the Northern Territories -- that is the name they have for the group of South Kurile Islands which are an integral part of the Soviet Union -- to use state funds to prepare a handbook on this issue. According to the paper SANKEI SHIMBUN, 40,000 copies of such books have already been distributed. They are stuffed full of slander against the policy of the Soviet Union, and they contain distorted interpretations of history. Tens of thousands more such provocative manuals are being prepared for distribution. Thus, Tokyo counts on heating up the campaign of illegitimate territorial claims on the Soviet Union that are intended to act as a screen for stepping up the militarist preparations of Japan itself. As you see, by no means all manuals teach good, humaneness, and truth.

PRAVDA NOTES PRC TRIP BY DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG

PM031527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit to the PRC"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Dec -- KCNA reported yesterday that Kim Il-Song, Workers Party of Korea Central Committee general secretary and president of the DPRK, was in the PRC on an unofficial visit 26 through 28 November. During the visit he had talks with Hu Yaobang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, Deng Xiaoping, and other Chinese leaders.

MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM301457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organization and the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by D. Gombojab, Politburo member, MPRP Central Committee secretary, and chairman of the presidium of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Central Council, visited the Soviet Union 19-26 November.

The delegation took part in the events of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Festival which was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. The Mongolian friends visited Moscow and the Azerbaijan SSR and attended public rallies, meetings, and soirees.

The delegation was received by K.V. Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary. The conversation, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

U.S. FIRM BLAMED FOR INDIAN GAS LEAK 'TRAGEDY'

LD040945 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 4 TASS -- It is the Union Carbide Corporation, the American company, that is responsible for the tragedy that befell the population of Bhopal (in the Indian State of Madhya Pradesh) where poison gases leaked from the underground storage of the local chemical plant. This privately owned chemical complex was designed and built in Bhopal with the technical assistance of this American corporation. According to the latest reports the number of victims of this disaster has already exceeded 500 and it keeps growing. Over two thousand people have been seriously poisoned. In all at least two hundred thousand people, that is approximately a quarter of the Bhopal population, have been affected by toxic gases.

The newspaper PATRIOT writes today that responsibility for this tragedy rests with the owners of Union Carbide Corporation because their main concern was profits and not adequate safety at the plant.

INDIA DECREASES RELIANCE ON WESTERN TECHNOLOGY

LD302248 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi November 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Alexandr Vinogradov reports:

Another U.S. act of economic subversion against India has ended in failure. The chairman of the Commission for Atomic Energy Raja Ramanna has said at a press conference in Tarapur that Indian scientists and engineers developed by themselves and introduced in production practically all the units and parts needed for the repair of the Tarapur atomic power plant, which the U.S. had refused to deliver to India. They introduced over 400 novelties at the plan which make it possible to give up almost completely the import of equipment for it, R. Ramanna said.

For many months the local press wrote about the difficulties which emerged through the fault of the U.S. at the Tarapur power plant built with the participation of American firms. In violation of the concluded agreements, Washington blocked the purchasing by India of equipment from General Electric and tried to get political concessions from that country. Because of the absence of the necessary parts, the plant faced the threat of the growth of radiation level. The load on both power units had to be reduced, and along with it the electricity supply to the more industrially developed states of the country -- Maharashtra and Gujarat -- also went down.

Today it is a thing of the past. The plant can work steadily and without interruptions.

The lessening of India's dependence on Western credits and the economic ties with the West is one of the most important tasks reflected in plans of India's development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1985-1990).

GANDHI SHOWS 'CONCERN' ON U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN

LD031031 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 3 TASS -- India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has urged the people of his country to strengthen national unity and preserve vigilance in face of the intrigues of home and foreign reaction. Addressing rallies in a number of cities of Bihar State, where he is currently on a tour, the Indian prime minister expressed concern over the massive supplies of the latest American weapons to Pakistan.

India is strong enough to give an answer to any challenge from the outside, but her unity should be strengthened, the prime minister stressed. The anti-national, extremist circles getting financial support from abroad are trying to create chaos in the republic. The enemies of India hoped that the country would fall apart as a result of the assassination of Indira Gandhi, but their hopes have proved to be futile. India's foundation is strong enough, Rajiv Gandhi stressed.

U.S., PAKISTAN SEEN TRYING TO 'DESTABILIZE' INDIA

LD031146 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 3 TASS -- The secret services of the United States, Pakistan and other countries are out to destabilize the situation in India on the eve of the parliamentary elections scheduled for the end of this year, to stir up chaos and disturbances, the INDIAN EXPRESS newspaper says. They sharply stepped up the sending of agent saboteurs and terrorists into India. New camps were set up in Pakistan to train at crash rates agents, recruited from among the declasse elements in India.

Not being content with operations, carried out with the agency of Islamabad, U.S. espionage services are expanding their own activities in India. Two U.S. citizens -- M. Velchinia and L.P. Diserdo, who penetrated, despite the current ban, into Punjab State, were detained there.

According to the newspaper STATESMAN, two agents of the Israeli intelligence service "Mossad" were arrested in Tamil Nadu State.

The Indian press reports with deep alarm that two men, one of them armed with a revolver and the other -- with a grenade, were detained during a meeting in Bihar State, which was addressed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Both men were standing at a distance of tens of metres from the rostrum.

PRAVDA CITES BAKHTAR ON U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN

PM031054 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Undeclared War Intensifies"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration's decision to grant the Afghan counterrevolution $280 million to finance military operations against the DRA is evidence that the undeclared war being waged against the Afghan people by imperialism and reaction is intensifying daily, the BAKHTAR agency writes. In accordance with an agreement between Islamabad and Washington, the arms purchased with this money will be dispatched to ports in Pakistan for subsequent transfer to Afghan bandit groupings. It should be noted, the commentary goes on, that the increase in U.S. "aid" has followed the recent visit to the United States by Pakistan's foreign minister. Facts and the actions of the Pakistani authorities show that Pakistan is harnessing itself more and more firmly to the Pentagon's military machine and is increasingly becoming the chief base of aggression and armed interference in the affairs of the DRA, thereby obediently performing the role prepared for it by the United States. The Pakistani authorities' rapprochement with the American imperialists at a time when preparations are being initiated for a new round of talks in Geneva shows that Islamabad has no desire whatsoever to resolve the existing problems by peaceful means, BAKHTAR emphasizes.

PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN 'WAR' AGAINST DRA CRITICIZED

PM031640 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel A. Ivanov commentary: "In a Shameful Role; Pakistan Is Taking an Active Part in the Undeclared War Against Afghanistan"]

[Text] An increasing number of facts have recently emerged, irrefutably proving the expansion of armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs by the forces of international imperialism and reaction. The Afghan people are having to build a new life in the conditions of what is already the 7th year of undeclared war being waged against them. The ideological inspirers and direct organizers of this war are the United States and its allies, the Pakistani military administration, and other countries hostile to the DRA. In an attempt to create the conditions to overthrow people's power in Afghanistan, the ruling circles of the aforementioned countries are openly pursuing a policy of state terrorism against the young republic, dispatching to its territory gangs of dushmans organized and supplied with U.S. dollars and drilled in numerous military training centers in Pakistan and also in Iran, the United States, and China. An increasing number of facts have been published about the direct participation of Western states and reactionary regimes dependent on them in acts of terrorism and sabotage against the DRA.

With the Islamabad administration's consent, Pakistan's territory has been turned into the main bridgehead from which bandit raids against sovereign Afghanistan are carried out. Dozens of Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations and groupings, led by professional adventures, murderers, and foreign agents, have made brigands' dens in Pakistan. More than 100 training centers have been set up there for Afghan counterrevolutionaries to master the "science" of terror, sabotage, and robbery under the guidance of Pakistani, U.S., and other instructors. Staging posts for weapons sent from Western countries to equip the bandit detachments created and dispatched to the DRA to combat people's power have been created on Pakistani territory. The creation of weapons and ammunition caravans sent across the Pakistani-Afghan border for gangs operating in different provinces of the republic is carried out under the control of the Pakistani special services.

Pakistani Air Force planes and helicopters regularly violate DRA airspace. For example, on 5 October this year several Pakistani helicopters made an incursion into DRA airspace near the population center of Barikowt (Konarha Province) and shelled and damaged two Afghan helicopters on the ground. In the same area on 21 October, an Afghan helicopter transporting injured people was shot down by large-caliber machine gun fire from Pakistani territory.

Pakistani agents and intelligence, sabotage, and terrorist groups made up of Pakistani Army units and border forces are regularly sent onto DRA territory. Thus, on 25 July a group of 40 Pakistani servicemen from a "commando" brigade infiltrated across the Pakistani-Afghan border near the population center of Teri Mangal to carry out sabotage and terrorist activity and provide assistance to Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs operating in the Kabul region. At a press conference held in Kabul in October, local and foreign journalists there were confronted with Zulfiqar Haidar, a senior captain in the Pakistani Army Intelligence Service arrested by DRA security organs, who described his espionage activity on Afghan territory. As has become known, the Pakistani Defense Ministry Combined Intelligence Directorate has recently taken active steps to increase the number of intelligence groups, led by officers who have undergone special training, infiltrated into the DRA.

These facts are just a small part of the dirty deeds which the Pakistani military, inspired by its overseas patrons, is perpetrating on Afghan soil.

However, these facts are sufficient to make it clear what danger the policy and practice of the Islamabad ruling circles, intent on warming their hands on the so-called "Afghan question," pose to the Afghan people.

It is no secret to anybody now that Pakistan, fanning the flames of the undeclared war against the neighboring sovereign state, is pursuing its own self-seeking aims. These consist in securing maximum political, economic, and military aid from its patrons -- primarily the United States, but also its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc and other regimes hostile to Democratic Afghanistan. Such help is nothing but payment for Islamabad's contribution to the attempts to realize the criminal and illusory plan to stifle the Afghan revolution. Islamabad is essentially playing the dirty and shameful role of a hireling of international imperialism and reaction.

With the assistance of an adviser at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, the Pakistani authorities recently organized a trip to Washington by (A.R. Sayyef) and G. Hikmatyar, 'leaders' of the Afghan counterrevolutionary "Islamic Alliance of Mujahidin of Afghanistan" grouping to meet the U.S. President and other high-ranking U.S. figures. In their congratulatory messages to R. Reagan on his reelection as president, the ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution expressed their gratitude for the all-around support for their subversive activity against the Afghan people and also the hope that U.S. aid would continue and would expand in the future.

Recent events show that the Pakistani military administration has no intention of taking a sober view of matters. It is still pursuing a course of expanding interference in the DRA's internal affairs. We are seeing a further fueling of the situation around the so-called "Afghan question," the provision of support for the Afghan counterrevolution's activity from Pakistani territory, and a buildup of anti-Afghan actions.

Islamabad is dragging out the talks on a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan being held through the UN secretary general's representative Cordovez and is trying to use the talks to exert pressure on the Afghan Government. At the same time, resorting on an ever increasing scale to the distortion and juggling of facts, lies, and slander, the Pakistani authorities are trying to shift the responsibility for the events in Afghanistan and for the lack of practical results in normalizing the situation around the DRA onto the Afghan Government and the Soviet Union. To this end, in the last 3 months alone Pakistan has repeatedly sent the Afghan side "protest notes" about alleged violations of Pakistani airspace by DRA aircraft and the shelling of Pakistani territory.

The Pakistani authorities resorted to outright falsehood when they attempted to pass off the 29 September explosion near the "Spinzar" Hotel in the population center of Teri Mangal as the result of alleged bombing by DRA aircraft. Yet it became known that this explosion was caused by one Afghan counterrevolutionary organization and aimed against a rival grouping. The fact that it was a specialized device that exploded as opposed to a bombing raid was proved by foreign correspondents who visited the scene of the incident.

However, persisting in their anti-Afghan aspirations, the Islamabad authorities have mounted a campaign to misinform the world public. In this regard, an accord was reached on opening branches of the subversive radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe," which are in the pay of the CIA, in Peshawar.

The Pakistani authorities and their overseas patrons needed a propaganda ballyhoo to cover up further interference in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan. In particular, the training of dushmans at Pakistani Army training centers is being expanded. Deliberate anti-Afghan propaganda is being conducted among Pakistani soldiers, who are being inculcated with the idea of the "inevitability of war" against the DRA and of U.S. readiness to provide Pakistan with military support in that event.

All this points to the fact that the Pakistani military is preparing yet more aggressive actions against the courageous people of the DRA. However, all those who are impatient to subject the Afghan revolution to new trials should remember that several similar attempts have already ended in failure. People's power in Afghanistan continues to strengthen daily and there is no doubt that it will foil all aggressive plans, whatever their origin.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED ON AFGHAN REBELS

PM031510 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Nov 84 p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report under the rubric "Pulse of the Planet": "Bandits Condemned"]

[Text] Kabul -- In the city of Ghazni, the administrative center of the Afghan Province of Ghazni, a public trial has been held of three bandits belonging to the criminal counterrevolutionary Haraqat-e Enqelab-e Eslami Afghanistan grouping. They were arrested by security forces, who confiscated firearms and ammunition of foreign manufacture from the bandits during a search.

The investigation established that the three bandits, evading service in the DRA Armed Forces, joined the counterrevolutionary grouping, carried out repeated attacks on patrols and posts, and also took part in an attack in the city jail. Under the weight of irrefutable evidence, they were forced to confess the crimes they had committed.

The dushmans received harsh but just retribution. The court sentenced them to death; the sentence is to be carried out after its ratification by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

USSR MESSAGE TO LAO LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

PM031513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers;

To Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Assembly:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people send to you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly, and Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and all the Lao people cordial congratulations and best wishes.

Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, on 2 December 1975 the Lao people accomplished a national democratic revolution and embarked on the path of building the foundations of a socialist society. Following the course outlined by the Third LPRP Congress, the Lao working people are successfully carrying out radical socio-economic transformations and firmly upholding their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

We note with satisfaction that the relations of close friendship and all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP and between the USSR and the LPDR are developing and deepening steadily on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The LPDR's foreign policy has gained well earned prestige. Shoulder to shoulder with Vietnam and Kampuchea, Laos consistently advocates strengthening peace and international security, improving the situation in Southeast Asia, and turning that region into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. This peace-loving course invariably enjoys full support from the Soviet Union.

On the LPDR's national holiday, we wish you, dear comrades, and all the Lao working people major new successes in socialist building and in defending revolutionary gains.

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples strengthen and develop!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

SUCCESS AGAINST POL POT 'BANDITS' REPORTED

BK011015 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] With the support of Vietnamese Army volunteers who are on internationalist duty in the PRK, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces have valiantly fought against the Pol Pot bandits attempting to establish bases for espionage and sabotage activities on Kampuchean soil. Hundreds of the bandits have been smashed and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces have seized a large quantity of weapons and war materiel.

TASS ANALYST VIEWS AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

LD021533 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

Preliminary returns of the parliamentary elections in Australia on December 1 have been announced in Canberra. It follows from the first election returns that the Labour Party has succeeded in winning a victory over its rival -- the Liberal-National Coalition. But unlike last year's elections, the victory of the Labour Party lacks, perhaps, the epithet "impressive". One can rather speak about it as of a victory without fanfare, which is realised in Canberra. Indeed, this time by far less Australians voted for the Labour Party both proportionally and actually than in 1983, when its leader Robert Hawke was on his way to power. Then he did not stint alluring promises. The gap between Labour and opposition far from increasing, has considerably reduced contrary to the ruling party's expectations.

Yet what is behind the drop in the Labour Party's prestige? Apparently, there are weighty component parts for the victory without fanfare. Some critics of the Labourites go to extremes, when claiming that the cause of the collapse of the optimistic hopes of the Labour Party is that it has allegedly disregarded all of its election pledges over the eighteen months in power. It would be hardly fair to use only black paint in this case. In real fact, Australia's economy began demonstrating, let it be the very first, yet some signs of economic recovery after a long economic decline. There appeared voices among official Canberra for a cut in the arms race. Australia's representatives began declaring at international forums for an end to the nuclear weapons tests, for a ban on the chemical weapons. There have also been some positive changes in Australian-Soviet relations.

Yet the electors apparently expected another thing -- not a timid evolution in the home and foreign policy, but an essential change, a resolute departure from the former pro-monopoly and pro-American policy of the Liberal National Coalition. Yet, this has not happened. What sort of a radical revision of a foreign policy can it be if the Labour Government has declared from the very first days of its stay in power its fidelity to the principles of closest military alliance with Washington. Moreover, it has recently assumed an unseemly role, to put it mildly, when acting on the instructions of the White House, it was trying to bring open pressure to bear on New Zealand to make that country's government give up its decision prohibiting the calls at its ports of American warships with nuclear weapons on board.

When speaking of the causes why the Australians have given preferences in the elections to the Labour Party, one should note not only certain positive changes in its home and foreign policy. The Australians, as well-informed observers note, had no better alternative. The country's press justly points to the disillusionment of the ten million Australian voters with the existing political parties, to their "political indifference".

In his election policy speech on November 13, Robert Hawke at least ten times addressed the Australians with the call "believe me". Well, the Australians have again expressed belief in the Labour Party. But how long will they preserve it, if when coming to power the Labourites confine themselves only to the principles of timid evolution and give up fundamental change expected by the man-in-the-street in Australia.

COMMENTARY ON 'TENSE' SITUATION IN NEW CALEDONIA

LD301459 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0740 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Andrey Yevgenyev commentary]

[Text] The situation remains tense in New Caledonia, the French overseas territory in the South Pacific. The French Goverment has sent additional forces to the archipelago to maintain order. According to a statement by one of its spokesmen, reinforcements for the gendarmerie will soon be dispatched.

In recent years the Kanaks, the native population of New Caledonia, have been more and more insistently demanding that the country be granted poitical independence, says international affairs journalist Andrey Yevgenyev. When in opposition, the French Socialists supported these legitimate demands. However, once in power, the socialist government effectively renounced its previous position and seemed suddenly to remember the 50,000 European settlers who reside in the islands.

Making reference to the need for respect for the interests of the white minority, Paris substituted the granting of independence with a slight extention of the archipelago's administrative autonomy. The Kanak National Socialist Liberation Front [FLNKS] condemned these measures as an attempt, in effect, to consolidate French supremacy, by giving it a more respectable appearance. In answer to its call, 40 percent of the electorate -- that is, the majority of the islands' native population -- boycotted the 18 November election for the New Caledonia territorial assembly. In these conditions, 70 percent of the vote went to the supporters wanting the maintenance of close ties with metropolitan France.

The Kanak Liberation Front demanded that the election result be declared null and void, and proclaimed the formation of a provisional New Caledonian government. Fighters for independence occupied many offices belonging to the local authorities and the gendarmerie, and blocked traffic on a number of main roads. At the same time, provocative acts were organized by right-wing extremist groups of European settlers. The situation worsened, with shots being exchanged between supporters and opponents of independence.

The Mitterrand government's wish to postpone a decision on the future of the archipelago is linked to some extent with the position of right-wing political forces in France. Even the limited reforms made in New Caledonia by the socialist cabinet seem too radical to the right-wing parties; it is of course sallies from the right that determine Paris' course vis-a-vis this territory, the main reason being its important economic and strategic significance, both for France and for the West. Up to 50 percent of world reserves of nickel ore are concentrated there, and it is an important outpost for France in the Pacific region.

According to the French press, considerable interest in the retention of New Caledonia by France is being shown by the United States, which is, accordingly, exerting pressure on Paris.

USSR BORDER GUARDS CHIEF COMPLETES VISIT TO GDR

PM031231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Berlin, 30 Nov -- Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR national defense minister, received Army General Z.A. Matrosov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB and Chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops, who is on an official friendly visit to the GDR at the head of a delegation of USSR KGB Border Guard Troops.

Army Gen H. Hoffmann highly assessed the many years of close cooperation between the border guard troops of the two fraternal countries. The 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War victory and the German people's liberation from fascism, he said, is an inspirational incentive for GDR border guard troop personnel to further increase their readiness to guard socialism and peace.

The delegation of USSR KGB Border Guard Troops left for home today.

KUCHERENKO, CPSU DELEGATION END VISIT TO BULGARIA

PM031529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Under the plan for CPSU-BCP interparty ties, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.G. Kucherenko, secretary of Donetsk Party Obkom, was in Bulgaria 26 November through 1 December.

The members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the BCP's experience in the sphere of counterplanning and in stimulating the initiative of labor collectives in the elaboration, adoption, and monitoring of the fulfillment of counterplans. The delegation was received by K. Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

MSZMP OFFICIALS STUDY CPSU'S IDEOLOGICAL WORK

PM031139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP, a delegation of MSZMP party officials headed by S. Boros, deputy director of the MSZMP Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department, was in the Soviet Union 26-30 November.

The Hungarian comrades familiarized themselves with the experience in implementing the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum resolutions on questions of ideological work. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow's Sverdlovskiy party Raykom, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and other party education institutions.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH BRITISH AMBASSADOR

LD041038 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev today received the British ambassador to the USSR Iain Sutherland at the latter's request. Questions, linked with the coming official visit of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Britain, were discussed during the conversation.

UK LABOR LEADER KINNOCK'S VISIT REVIEWED

LD040046 Moscow World Service in English 1610 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] In Britain the attention of the public continues to be focused on the recent meeting of the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, with the British Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock. Here is what Radio Moscow correspondent Sergey Sayenko reports from London:

In Britain the mass media and the public continue to actively discuss the meeting in Moscow. Attention is focused mainly on the range of problems discussed and their importance not only for developing Anglo-Soviet relations but also for strengthening world peace. The satisfaction is expressed with the fact that the Soviet leader and the leader of the British Labor Party agreed that in the present nuclear age international relations should be defined by the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and equal security and not by the proclamation of crusades against the countries with a different social system and by the senseless bid for military superiority. Only then can peace in the world be preserved and saved from a nuclear catastrophe.

The British press points out that the Soviet Union has again expressed readiness to carry out concrete measures to ban and fully eliminate nuclear weapons both in Europe and in the whole world. Konstantin Chernenko's statement that the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce and physically destroy such an amount of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country which would correspond to the number of missiles to be eliminated by the British side is singled out. Complete nuclear disarmament and the removal of foreign bases by Britain, and the Labor government promised to do that in the event it came to power, would create conditions under which the Soviet Union would guarantee that its nuclear weapons would not be targeted at British territory.

The British public discusses widely the desire of the Soviet Union to develop good relations with the United States on an honest and equal basis and work together for removing the threat of a nuclear war. Now it is up to the Reagan administration to take concrete steps. As for the Soviet Union, it is ready to look for radical solutions that would make it possible to advance towards fully banning and eventually eliminating nuclear weapons.

NATO SESSION GOALS, RESPONSE TO PROPOSALS VIEWED

LD032356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] A NATO bloc session opened today in Brussels. Here is a "Latest News" commentary with Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, at the microphone:

Now, when the USSR's new proposals to open the way toward averting a nuclear war and curbing the arms race are widely discussed throughout the world, it is very understandable that a meeting of the Atlantic leaders should arouse interest. How will they reply to the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries?

Appropo, the reports coming in today from the Belgian capital cannot but put one on the alert. The NATO military leadership, judging from these reports, intends in actual fact to continue its course aimed at speeding up the arms race, both the nuclear and the conventional arms race. At the center of the present Brussels discussions is the notorious Rogers' Plan, named after the American general who is NATO commander in chief. In his time, he was one of the chief advocates for siting U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Now he is going further. The American general declares that following in the wake of the Pershing and Tomahawk installation, the West Europeans should start increasing so-called conventional weapons -- tanks, airplanes, artillery. I would point out that in the present case, the emphasis put on the "conventionality" of such weapons is merely a tranquilizer. The point at issue is the wide-scale modernization of a very broad range of weapons, and the creation of the so-called "weapon of the future." This is the basis of the NATO doctrine "Air-Land Battle," which envisages a strike against the so-called "second enemy echelon," or in other words a strike throughout the whole interior of the socialist countries.

In brief, the Atlantic headquarters still does not abandon the hope of achieving military superiority and carrying out the first strike. But this is a chimerical and dangerous hope, as is pointed out, for example, in a recently published report from the Aspen Institute in New York. The report is signed by seven former prime ministers of Western countries and good number of diplomats and military men, who until very recently occupied senior posts in NATO countries. They warn of, in their words, "the temptation of striving for superiority." There is support for maintaining parity of forces at a minimally low level, and for withdrawing nuclear weapons in central Europe from the contact line between the two military groups.

Will the NATO leadership listen to these sensible voices? The results of the Brussels session will answer this question.

TASS REPORTS ON NATO MEETINGS IN BELGIUM

LD031957 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Brussels December 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

A series of winter sessions of the guiding military-political bodies of the North Atlantic Bloc opens today in the Belgian capital. It opens with a meeting of the NATO Eurogroup. A session of the NATO Military Planning Committee at the level of defense ministers is to be held here on December 4-5. Foreign ministers of 16 NATO member-countries are to meet for the NATO Council session at the NATO's headquarters in Evere on December 13-14.

In the centre of attention of the participants in the "Atlantic marathon" are questions linked with the destabilizing build-up by the NATO bloc of both nuclear and "conventional" armaments, U.S. illusory hopes for attaining military superiority over the USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies. The Pentagon exerts strong pressure on its allies so as to make emphasis on continued deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles and simultaneous build-up of "conventional" armaments, on militarization of outer space.

As is reported by the "Nouvelle Atlantique" bulletin, the agenda of the NATO Military Planning Committee's session plans the discussion of the question of mobilisation of armed forces and reserves of the NATO countries, problems of military support and logistical support of the fear, the financing of the programme of development of military infrastructure, and also questions of the NATO's activities beyond the bloc's geographic boundaries. Discussed again will be the "Rogers Plan" -- the new military doctrine of attack with non-nuclear weapons deep inside enemy's territory. That plan is a component part of the Pentagon's aggressive strategy which became manifest in deployment in Western Europe of American first-strike nuclear missile weapons. Besides, the NATO council's session plans to discuss questions linked with East-West relations.

The world still awaits from the United States and its NATO allies an honest and constructive approach to problems of disarmament. The world waits when, at long last, Washington will come over from assurances on its striving for settlement of problems of limitation of armaments to practical deeds. [sentence as received]

WEU SESSION OPENS, PROPOSES 'EUROPEAN ARMY'

LD031745 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Paris November 3 TASS -- The assembly of the Western European Union (WEU) opens its fall session here today to discuss joint military-industrial programs. The union is a supplement to NATO, which includes seven countries, namely Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Italy, and West Germany. Busy attempts have been made of late to "revive" the WEU's activities, by lending it first of all a military thrust.

The WEU's recent decision to lift the remaining restrictions on the Federal Republic of Germany's manufacture of offensive arms, including bomber aircraft and long-range missiles, is especially dangerous.

Characteristically, the decision was taken as new American first-strike nuclear-missile weapons, Pershing II's, are fast installed on West German soil, trained on the USSR and other socialist countries.

Local political observers call attention to increasing West German-French cooperation in the military field. In the WEU, they are talking openly about plans to form a "European army" under single command. And, of course, generals of the West German Bundeswehr, who now have their hands free in the arms race, want to play the first violin in the contemplated army.

DUTCH PARTY LEADER RESTATES MISSILE OPPOSITION

LD031453 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The Hague December 4 TASS -- The Dutch Labour Party has been and remains opponent of deployment of American cruise missiles in the country, said chairman of the party Max van den Berg. In an interview to the KERNBLAD journal, he emphasized that appearance of missiles on the Dutch territory would be a new step in the nuclear arms race.

In the event of consent of the present-day coalition government to deployment of American missiles and conclusion of a relevant agreement with the United States, the Labour Party, which intends to enter the government after the 1986 elections, will demand revision of such an agreement, said Max van den Berg.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON CPSU DELEGATION VISIT TO FINLAND

PM301417 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Nov 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "CPSU Delegation Visits Finland"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by V.N. Ptitsyn, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Murmansk CPSU Obkom, and comprising A.P. Kharlamov, CPSU Central Auditing Commission member and chief editor of SELSKAYA ZHIZN, and I.P. Rozdorozhniy, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, were in Finland 20 through 26 November at the Center Party's invitation.

The delegation visited Helsinki and a number of regions in Finland, where they learned about the activity of the Center Party and its local organizations, and also paid visits to industrial enterprises and agricultural facilities. The delegation participated in a session of the Center Party Convention and a festival to mark the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of official ties and cooperation between the Center Party and the CPSU.

Talks were held with the Center Party leadership, in which the following took part on the Finnish side: P. Vayrynen, chairman of the party; A. Pekkala, deputy chairman of the party; S. Kaarianen, party general secretary; and E. Tikka, chief of the party's International Department. The delegation also met M. Pura and M. (Vyayanyanen), deputy chairmen of the party; K. Juhantalo, chairman of the party parliamentary faction; M. Pesala, member of parliament; T. Ylajarvi, minister of agriculture and forestry; H. Haavisto, chairman of the Union of Agricultural Producers; and leaders of the Finland-Soviet Union Society and the Finnish peace campaigners organization.

During their talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the CPSU delegation spoke about the Soviet people's achievements in the economic, social, and cultural spheres, about progress in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and their party's foreign policy activity directed toward averting the threat of nuclear war and strengthening world peace, international security, and peaceful cooperation among different countries and peoples.

The representatives of the Center Party leadership informed the delegation about their party's activity in the field of domestic and foreign policy. They stated that the Center Party has invariably supported Finland's foreign policy course -- the "Passikivi-Kekkonen line" -- which, based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland, which was recently extended in unaltered form until the beginning of the next millenium, guarantees the favorable development of Soviet-Finnish relations and expresses Finland's desire to pursue a peace-loving policy of neutrality in the interests of international peace and to maintain friendly relations with all countries. The Center Party representatives stated that their party will continue to pursue the U. Kekkonen line and will seek to enhance the conditions for durable cooperation with other progressive and democratic forces in Finland. It was observed that former President U. Kekkonen's activity created a good basis for further developing good-neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union.

Both delegations expressed satisfaction with the successful development of Soviet-Finnish relations, relations that are independent of fluctuations in the international situation, and stated their intention of continuing to promote their further expansion and deepening in conformity with the accords reached during the meeting in April 1984 between K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and M. Koivisto, president of Finland, and the provisions of September's Soviet-Finnish communique. The CPSU delegation observed that the Center Party's role in developing these relations is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. Both sides agreed to comprehensively protect and develop trust and friendship between the Soviet and Finnish peoples.

The delegations noted the identity or closeness of the two parties' stances on pressing international problems and expressed deep concern at the continuing growth of international tension and at the intensification of the race for nuclear and other arms. They were convinced that possibilities still persist even under present international conditions of turning away from confrontation toward a policy of detente and cooperation, which primarily requires that accords on limiting and reducing arms, above all nuclear arms, be achieved and the spread of the arms race to new areas be prevented. The topicality of Finland's well-known proposals on creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and the mutual desire to support their implementation were also stressed. The delegations expressed the hope that progress would be made at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

The talks noted the importance of cooperation among parties and public organizations in order to implement the provisions of the CSCE Final Act and cited the Conference of European centrist and agrarian parties on security and cooperation as a useful example.

The Center Party highly rates the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at preserving peace and preventing nuclear catastrophe. For its part the CPSU delegation noted the Center Party's useful activity in developing the ideas of security and cooperation in Europe.

The delegations noted with satisfaction the constant development of contacts between the CPSU and the Center Party and expressed their readiness to continue deepening these contacts, which are of great significance in developing good-neighborly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union.

CPSU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO FINLAND

PM021945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Helsinki Departure"]

[Text] Helsinki, 27 Nov -- A CPSU delegation comprising V.N. Ptitsyn, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of Murmansk CPSU Obkom and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy (delegation head), A.P. Kharlamov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of SELSKAYA ZHIZN, and I.P. Rozdorozhnyy, CPSU Central Committee International Department sector chief.

The delegation, which was here at the invitation of the Center Party, visited Helsinki and a number of regions of Finland, where it familiarized itself with the activity of the Center Party and its local organizations and visited industrial enterprises and agricultural facilities. The delegation attended a Center Party delegate council session and a festival celebrating the 40th anniversary of the armistice between Finland and the Soviet Union and the 10th anniversary of the establishment of official ties and cooperation between the Center Party and the CPSU.

ANTIWAR, ANTI-NATO DEMONSTRATIONS IN SPAIN NOTED

LD022012 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Madrid December 2 TASS -- A mass anti-war demonstration was held today in the Spanish capital. The participants in the demonstration, including left-wing democratic parties and public organizations, workers in science and culture of Spain and clergymen, demanded that Spain withdraw from NATO, remove U.S. military bases from Spanish territory and pursue a policy of neutrality on the international arena. Mass anti-NATO demonstrations are held today also in Barcelona, Oviedo, Seville. The overwhelming majority of the Spanish people say a resolute "no" to the participation of the country in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, "no" to the arms race, to the growth of military expenditures. Spain's involvement in NATO's and the Pentagon's military preparations is at variance with the national interests of the country and poses a grave threat to its sovereignty, say participants in the demonstrations.

MALTESE PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT SOVIET UNION

LD021435 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff of the Republic of Malta is to go on an official visit to the Soviet Union in the latter half of December this year at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

PRAVDA VIEWS PALESTINIAN ISSUE ON SOLIDARITY DAY

PM031433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Just Cause"]

[Text] The Palestinian problem remains a bleeding wound in the Near East. The crux of the problem is that 4 million people have been deprived of the right to form an independent state and are seeking to rectify this historical injustice.

Let us recall today, on the Day of Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine, that they have been waging a struggle to achieve their political aims for a long time. In one form or another this struggle has gone on throughout the 37 years that have elapsed since the adoption of the UN resolution on the creation of two states, Arab and Jewish, on the territory of formerly mandated Palestine. For a number of reasons, above all the imperialist powers' policy, this decision was never implemented: An Arab state was never created and a considerable part of the territory that had been assigned for such a state was seized by Israel. In 1967 it seized the remaining Palestinian territories.

Since then the struggle of the Palestinians headed by the PLO has become particularly active. It has been marked by both success and the bitterness of failure. After Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the PLO's departure from Beirut, differences arose in that organization itself. This was reflected, for instance, in the fact that for a long time it was not possible to convene another session of the Palestine National Council (Parliament). When it finally assembled in Amman last Thursday, a number of organizations that are part of the PLO refused to send representatives, regarding both the time and the venue of the session as unsuitable.

Imperialist propaganda and Israel's rulers are trying to inflate and savor the difficulties that have arisen in the Palestinian movement, although it is obvious that the Palestinians must resolve their internal affairs, questions of unity of action, and the cohesion of their ranks themselves without any interference whatsoever. It is also obvious that all this in no way changes the essence of the Palestinian problem itself -- the desire of a deprived people to end Israeli occupation and realize their right to self-determination. Historical experience indicates: It is impossible to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict without taking into account the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, just as it is impossible to stop their struggle for the triumph of the just cause.

The Soviet stance is consistent and clear-cut: Peace in the Near East can only be established within the framework of a general, comprehensive solution. Israel must withdraw from the territories occupied since 1967, and the Palestinians must have their own state.

PALESTINE COUNCIL SESSION CLOSES 30 NOV

LD301244 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Amman November 30 TASS -- The National Council of Palestine has closed its 17th session here. In the course of the week-long session participants discussed the situation, the Palestine resistance movement, the tasks of [word indistinct] at the present stage, ways [word indistinct] of a just settlement of the Palestine problem, and the situation in the Middle East as a whole. The session approved the political report which stresses the need for ensuring the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination and to the creation of an independent national state.

The session elected a new Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

As is known, a number of the Palestinian organisations did not attend the Amman session of the National Council of Palestine. They published statements pointing out that the time for the convocation of the session was not suitable due to the lack of unity among the Palestinians, and did not meet the interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

U.S.-IRAQ RELATIONS, GULF CONFLICT VIEWED

LD022248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Dec 84

[From the "International Panorama" program]

[Text] This week, diplomatic relations between the United States and Iraq, which were broken off 17 years ago, were reestablished. Observers are noting that quite recently Washington was declaring Iraq a terrorist state, and even now, as a U.S. State Department spokesman admitted, the step which has been taken does not indicate any significant change in the position of the United States.

The true friends of Iraq, as well as those of Iran, have more than once called on both countries to end their fratricidal conflict. More than 200,000 people have perished in its fires. Another 600,000 Iranians and Iraqis have been wounded. Colossal damage has been inflicted upon the economies of the two states, above all on the petroleum-refining industry. The pointlessness of this war is becoming more and more apparent. It is clear that the conflict cannot be resolved by military means.

Baghdad has expressed its consent to a ceasefire and the establishment of an armistice under conditions of a withdrawal of both sides' forces beyond the lines of the officially recognized state borders. However, Tehran's spiritual leaders set forth in reply their own terms for an end to the conflict. They demanded that the current Iraqi Government pay huge indemnities and submit an official apology. This was unacceptable to the Iraqi leadership. It is, of course, difficult to discard the burden of mutual distrust. Common sense, however, dictates that the war cannot go on forever. A mutually acceptable way out of the situation that has arisen must be sought.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 19-26 NOV

PM301057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Party Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and Syria's Ba'th Party a delegation of Ba'th Party workers, headed by A. Zambu'ah, first secretary of the Ba'th Party's regional committee in Dar'a Province, visited the Soviet Union 19-26 November.

The Syrian guests were received at the CPSU Central Committee Heavy Industry and Energy Section and visited the Azerbaijan SSR. The delegation familiarized itself with the work experience of industrial enterprises' CPSU party organizations and with the life of the Soviet people.

TASS ON U.S. 'PROVOCATION' ATTEMPT AGAINST CUBA

LD031330 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 3 TASS -- The Pentagon has attempted to launch a crude armed provocation against Cuba, which might lead to a serious international incident.

A pretext for it was the incident with a small American ship, which was engaged in cartographic work near Cuba's territorial waters. According to a UPI agency report, as a result of a fire in the engine room and failure of the ship's engines, the ship which had on board five persons, began drifting towards the Cuban coast. As is the rule in this case, the people in distress sent a distress signal calling for aid.

The signal was received among others also by the command of the U.S. Navy. Displaying appropriate "vigilance" and "fast action" (perhaps, acting according to a prescribed scenario) it issued an order that the atomic powered aircraft carrier Nimitz and the missile cruiser Arkansas immediately go to sea to rescue the tiny vessel.

The operation was carried out so hastily that the Nimitz, which was lying near the Virgin Islands left the port without waiting for nearly a thousand men of her crew from shore leave. The crews of ships and the pilots of fighter bombers based on the aircraft carrier received an operation order to prepare for a "possible armed clash".

But the boat Reliance of the U.S. Coast Guard outstripped the aircraft carrier strike force. The Americans who arrived to the scene saw that assistance to the American seamen in distress was already being given by the crew of a Cuban patrol boat. According to a representative of the U.S. Coast Guard, the Cubans were acting in conformity with the generally accepted rules of assistance to a ship in distress at sea and acted in a way befitting real seamen. Due to joint efforts the fire in the American ship was put out and she was taken in tow by the boat of the U.S. Coast Guard. The Pentagon had no choice but call back the armed-to-the-teeth "rescuers" from the Nimitz and the Arkansas.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER PROTESTS U.S. THREATS

LD031449 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 3 TASS -- Washington's attempt to convince the American people that allegedly some "threat" comes from Nicaragua are bound to prepare the public opinion for a U.S. armed invasion of Nicaragua after the pattern of the aggression against Grenada. This was stated to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES by Foreign Minister of Nicaragua Miguel D'Escoto.

The Reagan administration planted mines in Nicaraguan ports, bombed airfields, exploded oil depots, bridges and highways. The Reagan administration has recruited, trained and armed more than 10,000 mercenaries and directs their actions in the undeclared war against Nicaragua. It instructs them how to kill or "neutralise" representatives of the government and local leaders. More than 8,000 Nicaraguans, most of them civilians, died at the hands of those killers.

Nicaragua is threatened with an American armed intervention, bombings, and naval blockade, stressed the minister. But when, to defend our population, we are compelled to purchase weapons and to use our armed forces, the Reagan administration denounces us.

Because of the fact that we import weapons which we need only to defend ourselves from attacking forces, we are accused of preparations for an invasion of Honduras and El Salvador, of "massive military buildup", which "destabilizes the situation in the region." Nicaragua is compelled to purchase weapons abroad since it does not produce weapons itself. After the victory of the revolution, we tried to get weapons in the United States but we were denied that. The Reagan administration exerted pressure on West European and Latin American countries for them to stop arms sales to Nicaragua.

The U.S. Administration hypocritically deprives Nicaragua of a possibility to purchase weapons in the West, and then it accuses it of getting weapons from other sources, including from socialist countries.

The weapons that Nicaragua has are intended for purely defensive purposes, said the minister. We purchase only what we badly need, economizing on the production of food, medical aid, education, construction. If the U.S. Administration, stressed Miguel D'Escoto, really wants less armaments coming to Nicaragua, it should stop its war against our country and resolve all problems through direct negotiations on the basis of equality.

NICARAGUA PURSUES REFORMS IN COMPLEX TIMES

PM031543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent P. Bogomolov dispatch: "Nicaragua Today"]

[Excerpt] Managua -- The successful conduct of the election and the presence of hundreds of foreign observers during it were a serious blow to Washington's plans to discredit the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

The headquarters of the reactionary parties are worried today. Feverish consultations are being held on how to recover lost ground and how to regroup forces and seize the political initiative. The opposition is now trying to foist municipal elections on the country because it is claimed that the republic "urgently needs" them.

"And all this is against the background of the undeclared war that Washington is waging against our country," I was told by indignant colleagues at the editorial office of BARRICADA, the FSLN organ. "No, the right-wingers are definitely taxing the people's patience. Furthermore, they are trying to disband the Sandinist defense committees existing in each district."

In demanding that the Sandinist defense committees be replaced by some "communal juntas," reaction is trying to cancel out one of the revolution's important gains and stop the work of the left-wing forces at local level of its political thrust.

The process of creating new, revolutionary institutions, and this is precisely how the Nicaraguans define the present stage in their country's development, is taking place in a complex situation. By kicking up a provocative fuss over supposed deliveries of Soviet warplanes to Nicaragua, Washington was clearly seeking to prepare psychologically for direct aggression against Nicaragua. The result achieved was the direct opposite, however. The combat alert declared in the army, reserve formations, and civil defense throughout the republic constituted a review of the forces of the armed people and a serious warning to interventionists.

However, there are a number of factors of an external and internal nature that make it difficult to implement revolutionary transformations in Nicaragua.

"It is to be assumed," FSLN leader Victor Tirado noted in a speech at a recent economic seminar of the capital's working people, "that the threats against us will continue in 1985 and that aggressive actions designed to undermine the republic's position could be stepped up."

The outrages committed by the CIA's mercenaries, outrages which have claimed 7,000 lives, are creating difficulties for the country's development. The Washington-financed counterrevolution is suffering defeats but has still not been subdued. This is setting Nicaraguans the task of completing the national economy's transition to a new footing against the harsh backdrop of imperialist blockade.

Nicaraguans' efforts today are aimed at implementing major, strategically important projects in the economic sphere. It is a question of achieving the accelerated development of the national economy, that is, of increasing the production of coffee, cotton, and sugar, the three products that represent the republic's wealth, export potential, and the most immediate prospects for creating new jobs.

For a small country, devastated by almost 50 years of rule by the Somoza clan, these tasks are of tremendous significance. Undermining the Nicaraguan economy is now one of Washington's goals. The United States has reduced its purchases of Nicaraguan sugar tenfold and restricted Nicaraguan banana and cotton imports. At the same time, it has stopped supplying Nicaragua with wheat and a number of other goods. In 1981-1984 alone, the republic's economy suffered damage costing over $237 million as a result of the policy of state terrorism pursued by Washington and carried out, above all, by CIA mercenaries.

Against this background, revolutionary Nicaragua's successes in socioeconomic development are impressive. In the last 5 years the illiteracy rate has fallen sharply. Certain diseases have been eradicated, and state allocations on health care have increased. In a country of around 3 million inhabitants, 40,000 apartments have been built for the most needy.

These successes are based on the continuation of the agrarian reform and the setting up of peasant cooperatives, the strengthening of the nationalized sector, and, at the same time, all-around support for a mixed economy, the granting of privileges to artisans and the petite bourgeoisie, and a campaign against the illegal export of capital.

PRAVDA VIEWS GENERAL ELECTION IN URUGUAY

PM301139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 84 First Edition p 6

[Vitaliy Korionov "Our Commentary": "Verdict on a Dictatorship"]

[Text] A general election has been held in Uruguay. There was a coup d'etat in the country in 1973, and a military clique usurped power. Like Chile, Uruguay became an arena of bloody reprisals against patriots. Thousands of Communists and other fighters were imprisoned. There were about 100 torture centers operating in the country. Hundreds of thousands of Uruguayans were forced to take refuge abroad.

Yet reaction and its Washington patrons failed to achieve their objective. Ever since then the people's movement has grown in Uruguay; wave after wave, each one stronger than the last, swept against the edifice of the military regime, undermining and destroying its foundations. The Washington administration stepped up military aid to the regime. But to no avail....

There developed in the country a process of rapprochment and uniting of efforts between parties and organizations, legal and illegal, advocating the restoration of democracy. The Broad Front, an underground coalition of left-wing parties, including the Communist Party (PCU), and trade union associations, has gathered momentum. The Broad Front managed to secure the legalization of political parties in it (although the PCU is still outlawed) and the right to participate officially in elections.

The release of political prisoners has begun, although several hundred people are still in jail. PCU First Secretary R. Arismendi returned to the country in early November after a long exile and was enthusiastically greeted by the people.

The legal opposition, represented by the traditional bourgeois Colorado and Blanco parties, joined in the masses' actions. These parties obtained approximately three-fourths of the vote at the last elections, not long before the 1973 military coup.

Faced with a growing people's general democratic movement, the military regime was finally compelled to agree to a general election.

The chief result is that the electorate has confirmed its wish that there should no longer be any place on Uruguayan soil for a military dictatorship. According to the preliminary results, the Colorado and Blanco parties obtained two-thirds of the vote, with no significant change in their position compared with the period before the military coup. The success achieved by the Broad Front is of outstanding significance. Operating in difficult conditions, it obtained approximately one-fifth of the vote -- more than ever before. The existence of this anti-imperialist, anti-oligarchic coalition will have a great influence in the future on the process of transformations in the country.

Obviously, the path toward the full democratization of political life in the country will not be easy, but it is clear that the Uruguayan people have made their choice.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PANAMA 2 DEC

PM031027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports: "Trip Continues"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Dec -- The CPSU delegation led by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, which has been here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, has left by air for Panama. The delegation was accompanied to the capital's airport by Athos Fava, secretary general of the Communist Party of Argentina, and other members of the Communist Party leadership. The USSR's ambassador in the Argentine Republic, O.K. Kvasov, was also among those seeing off the delegation.

Panama, 2 Dec -- The CPSU delegation arriving in Panama at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Panamanian People's Party was met at Omar Torrijos Airport by Ruben Dario Sousa, secretary general of the Panamanian People's Party Central Committee, and other members of the party's leadership.

PRAVDA REPORTS USSR LAW ON 1985 STATE PLAN

PM031047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Capitalized words printed in boldface in original]

[Text] USSR Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1985.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

ARTICLE 1. To approve the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985, submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, taking into account the amendments introduced by the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities Commissions for Plan and Budget; Industry; Energy; Transport and Communications; Construction and Construction Materials Industry; the Agro-Industrial Complex; Science and Technology; Consumer Goods and Consumer Services; Housing, Municipal, and Urban Services; Health and Social Security; Public Education and Culture; Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women; Youth Affairs; and Conservation and Utilization of National Resources.

ARTICLE 2. To establish for 1985 the following rates of increase with respect to the main indicators of the USSR's economic and social development:

	Percentage Increases as Against 1984
National income used for consumption and accumulation	3.5
Industrial output -- total	3.9
of which:	
production of the means of production	3.9
production of consumer goods	4.0
State capital investment	5.5
Freight turnover of all means of transport	3.3
Number of workers and employees in the national economy	0.4
Labor productivity:	
in industry	3.7
in construction	3.5
in railroad transport	2.1
Profits from industrial activity	9.2
Real per capita incomes	3.3
National economy wage fund	2.8
Per capita social consumption funds	3.9
State and cooperative trade retail commodity turnover	5.2
Volume of consumer services sold	6.0
Number of children in preschool establishments funded from the state budget	3.0
Number of schoolchildren in schools and "extended day" groups	6.0
Number of skilled workers graduating from vocational and technical educational establishments	3.2
Number of hospital beds	3.5
	1.6

To build, from all sources of finance housing with a total floor space of 114 million square meters in 1985.

ARTICLE 3. The USSR Council of Ministers must, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, in the course of the implementation of the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1985, carry out measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the utilization of production, scientific, and technical potential, speeding up the introduction of modern scientific and technical achievements, saving fuel, raw and semifinished materials, energy, and work time, reinforcing in every way state and labor discipline in all sectors of the national economy, and developing socialist competition on a wide scale so as to ensure, on this basis, the further growth of production and labor productivity, improved quality and lower prime cost of goods and services, and the unconditional fulfillment of the targets of the annual plan and the 5-year plan as a whole, the plan targets being adjusted, where necessary.

ARTICLE 4. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and observations set forth in the evaluation of the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1985 by the Plan and Budget Commissions and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, and also the proposals and observations made by deputies during the sittings of the USSR Supreme chambers, and to adopt the corresponding decisions.

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 29 November 1984.

PRAVDA REPORTS USSR LAW ON 1985 STATE BUDGET

PM031005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Frist Edition p 1-2

[Capitalized words printed in boldface in original]

[Text] USSR Law on the USSR State Budget for 1985.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

ARTICLE 1. To approve the USSR State Budget for 1985, submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, for revenue at a total of R391,686,761,000, and for expenditure at a total of R391,479,467,000, with revenue exceeding expenditure by a sum of R207,294,000, having taken into account the amendments submitted by the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities Commissions for the Plan and Budget; Industry; Energy; Transport and Communications; Construction and the Construction Materials Industry; the Agro-industrial Complex; Science and Technology; Consumer Goods and Consumer Services; Housing, Municipal and Urban Services; Health and Social Security; Public Education and Culture; Youth Affairs; and Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources.

ARTICLE 2. To specify in the 1985 USSR State Budget revenue from state and cooperative enterprises and organizations -- turnover tax, production capital charges, fixed payments, net profit surplus, contributions from profits, income tax, and other revenue from the socialist economy -- at a total of R360,125,973,000.

ARTICLE 3. To specify in the 1985 USSR State Budget expenditure for funding the national economy -- the further development of heavy industry and of the construction, light, and food industries, agriculture, transport, the housing and municipal services, and other national economic sectors -- at a total of R222,426,649,000.

ARTICLE 4. To specify in the 1985 USSR State Budget appropriations for sociocultural measures -- for general educational schools, vocational technical, secondary specialized, and higher educational establishments, scientific research establishments, libraries, clubs, theaters, the press, television and radio broadcasting, and other educational and cultural measures; for hospitals, creches, sanatoriums, health care, and physical culture establishments; and for pensions and allowances -- at a total of R123,966,522,000, including a total of R48,434,498,000 according to the state social security budget.

ARTICLE 5. To specify in the 1985 USSR State Budget appropriations for the country's defense at a total of R19,063,000,000.

ARTICLE 6. To specify in the 1985 USSR State Budget appropriations for the upkeep of organs of state power, state administration, courts, and prosecutor's office at a total of R2,889,908,000.

ARTICLE 7. To approve the union budget for 1985 for revenue at a total of R219,507,590,000 and for expenditure at a total of R219,300,296,000, with revenue exceeding expenditure by a total of R207,294,000.

ARTICLE 8. To specify union republic state budgets for 1985 for revenue and expenditure at a total of R172,179,171,000, incorporating the following totals for the union republics:

	In Thousands of Rubles
RSFSR	94,493,078
Ukrainian SSR	29,595,785
Belorussian SSR	7,168,150
Uzbek SSR	7,779,737
Kazakh SSR	10,982,108
Georgian SSR	2,899,304
Azerbaijan SSR	2,703,888
Lithuanian SSR	3,494,750
Moldavian SSR	2,352,715
Latvian SSR	2,311,983
Kirgiz SSR	1,944,038
Tajik SSR	1,625,588
Armenian SSR	1,847,588
Turkmen SSR	1,419,841
Estonian SSR	1,560,474

ARTICLE 9. To approve for 1985 contributions from all-union state taxes and revenue to union republic state budgets as follows:

a) From turnover tax (excluding that paid by local industry and consumer services associations, enterprises, and organizations and consumer cooperatives: RSFSR -- 61.5 percent; Ukrainian SSR -- 71.6 percent; Belorussian SSR -- 49.8 percent; Uzbek SSR -- 100 percent; Kazakh SSR -- 100 percent; Georgian SSR -- 74.6 percent; Azerbaijan SSR -- 59.2 percent; Lithuanian SSR -- 94.8 percent; Moldavian SSR 56.9 percent; Latvian SSR -- 63.8 percent; Kirgiz SSR -- 100 percent; Tajik SSR -- 86.9 percent; Armenian SSR -- 61.4 percent; Turkmenian SSR -- 100 percent; Estonian SSR -- 78.3 percent.

From turnover paid by local industry and consumer services associations, enterprises, and organizations and consumer cooperatives -- 100 percent;

b) From income tax: Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Kirgiz SSR, and Turkmen SSR -- 100 percent;

To allocate from the union budget in 1985 R406, 455,000 to the Uzbek SSR State Budget, R479,170,000 to the Kazakh SSR State Budget, R149,549,000 to the Kirgiz SSR State Budget, and R169,153,000 to the Turkmen SSR State Budget for funding measures envisaged in the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1985.

ARTICLE 10. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and observations set forth in the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commissions', and other standing commissions' evaluation of the USSR State Budget for 1985 and also the proposals and observations made by deputies at the sittings of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and to adopt decisions on these proposals and observations as appropriate.

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 28 November 1984.

RESOLUTION ON 1984 STATE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

PM031023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on Progress in the Implementation of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1984.

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. To take into consideration the USSR Council of Ministers report on the progress in the implementation of the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1984.

2. To note that the USSR Council of Ministers is taking the steps necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1984.

3. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine the proposals and observations of the Plan and Budget Commissions and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities and the proposals and observations made by deputies at the sittings of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on the question of the progress in the implementation of the State Plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1984 and, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, to implement the corresponding measures aimed at the successful implementation of the plan targets for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 28 November 1984.

SUPREME SOVIET CONFIRMS EARLIER DECREES

PM031643 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russion on 29 November in its First Edition carries on page 2 a collection of three USSR laws and two USSR Supreme Soviet resolutions -- all dated 28 November 1984 and signed by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Chernenko and Presidium Secretary T. Menteshashvili -- which confirm earlier Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees concerning:

The improvement of financial provisions for certain classes of servicemen (13 August 1984);

Nature conservation in the Far North and marine areas adjoining the USSR's northern seaboard (26 November 1984);

Various amendments and additions to existing USSR legislative acts (26 April 1984; 18 May 1984; 25 May 1984; 8 June 1984; 14 June 1984; 15 June 1984; 19 June 1984; 16 August 1984);

Ya.P. Ryabov's transfer to the Council of Ministers from the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations (27 September 1984);

The appointment of L.B. Vasilyev as USSR minister of machine building for light and food industry and household appliances, and of M.A. Sergeychik as chairman of the Foreign Economic Relations State Committee.

DEPUTY ORLOV ADDRESSES SOVIET OF UNION

PM031607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

["Abridged version" of speech delivered by Deputy V.P. Orlov of Syzranskiy Electoral Okrug, Kuybyshev Oblast (first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers), at 27 November afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The 4th year of the 5-year plan has been a year of active and fruitful work by the entire Soviet people under the leadership of the party to implement the decisions of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The pithy and profoundly reasoned speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session during discussion of the country's draft plan and budget for 1985 made a tremendous impression on each of us and forced us to think seriously about the best way to secure greater results.

The reports by Deputies N.K. Baybakov and V.F. Garbuzov analyzed in detail the preliminary results of the current year which attest that the country's economy is continuing to develop dynamically.

The draft plan and budget, submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet, are oriented toward consolidating the positive trends in our economy which have emerged in the last 2 years, and stepping up production intensification. They outline higher national economic growth rates than the average in the previous years of the 5-year plan.

Comrades! RSFSR working people are making a weighty contribution to the development of the country's national economy.

The growth in the volume of industrial output this year exceeds the plan targets and, what is important, it has been obtained wholly on the basis of increasing labor productivity. Targets for the production of consumer goods are being fulfilled. This year around consumer goods worth R2 billion will be produced in excess of the plan. Definite results have been achieved in capital construction.

The RSFSR is paying much attention to the implementation of the Food Program. This year, which has been a difficult year as regards weather conditions, gross agricultural output has increased 4 percent as compared with the average annual indicators for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. Production and purchases of livestock products have increased.

Further dynamic development of the republic's economy is envisaged in the draft plan for 1985. The national income produced is to increase 4 percent, volume of industrial production 3.8 percent, and gross agricultural output (with regard to the average annual level of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan) 12 percent.

Soviet and economic organs are focusing attention on implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum. Agricultural workers' efforts are currently directed chiefly toward ensuring the introduction of scientifically substantiated farming systems on regenerated land, the application of modern intensive technologies, and the prompt achievement of the projected yield indicators. By the year it is planned to double the area of reclaimed land in the RSFSR, increasing it to 18-19 million hectares.

The key problem is still the steady increase in grain production. The introduction of intensive technologies for cultivating winter and spring wheats must play a considerable role in resolving this task.

A large reserve for increasing feed production is to put natural forage lands in order. There are huge areas of these in the RSFSR. The productivity of these lands is low and most of them require radical improvement. However, the shortage of special reclamation equipment is hindering the resolution of this task. The successful fulfillment of the targets for introducing intensive technologies for growing agricultural crops and the improvement of meadows and pastureland depend largely on the timely and full provision of kolkhozes and sovkhozes with mineral fertilizers, herbicides, and special equipment. The USSR Gosplan, together with the relevant ministries and departments, must seek opportunities more rapidly to sharply increase production of these materials and machines and their delivery to farms in order to fully satisfy demand.

Comrades! As a result of the implementation of the measures outlined by the party to develop housing and civil construction, the appearance of many cities and villages has changed beyond recognition, the standard of public amenities has increased, and major housing and municipal services have been created whose fixed capital accounts for almost one-fourth of all fixed capital in the RSFSR. At the same time this rapidly growing sector is only poorly supplied with materials, machines, and equipment.

The housing stock created in our country is an invaluable asset of the people. Union ministries and departments, and primarily the USSR Gosplan and Gossnab, must pay more attention to its upkeep, the improvement of its maintenance, and the improvement of all types of municipal services for the population.

Allow me, comrade deputies, to assure the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government, that RSFSR working people will exert their efforts and knowledge to implement the ambitious plans of communist creation and greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor successes. (applause)

DEPUTY LYKOVA ADDRESSES SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

PM031425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

["Abridged version" of speech delivered by Deputy L.P. Lykova of Universitetskiy Electoral Okrug, Kalmyk ASSR (RSFSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman), at 27 November evening session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The drafts of the country's state plan and budget submitted for the Supreme Soviet's consideration reflect the positive changes which have occurred over the past 2 years in all sectors of the national economy.

It is with tremendous enthusiasm and approval that RSFSR working people, like all Soviet people, have received the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's decisions and the tasks set in the brilliant, mobilizing speech of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They were responding with practical deeds to the party's appeal to worthily complete the 5-year plan.

As a result of the labor activeness of the masses and the further strengthening of order and organization, the pace of economic development and the enhancement of the working people's well-being has increased in the republic, and the chief national economic indicators have improved. More than 400 major industrial enterprises furnished with the latest equipment have been commissioned since the beginning of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Soviet people celebrated the commissioning of the Baykul-Amur Main Railroad 1 year ahead of schedule as a triumph of friendship and international cooperation. It is impossible to overestimate the constructive workers' feat, as well as the significance the railroad will have for the country today and, still more so, in the long term.

As regards the current year, the republic's industry fulfilled the plan for the first 10 months for output sales. The volume of production increased 4.1 percent compared with the corresponding period last year -- which is higher than the increase envisaged in the annual plan.

This has been a difficult year for RSFSR agricultural workers. At the same time, according to preliminary data, gross production of agricultural products in 1984 will be 7 percent above the annual level for the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In the current 5-Year Plan apartment blocks with a total area of 217 million square meters, schools with 1.8 million places for pupils, preschool establishments with more than 1 million places, hospitals with 115,000 beds, and polyclinics for 263,000 consultations per shift have been commissioned in the republic.

Comrades! We well understand that the priority task now is the successful fulfillment of the plans for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole and the further intensification of the economy. For this it is necessary to utilize all reserves.

In a number of cases insufficient use is made of the production capacities which have been created. The violation of the requirement for comprehensiveness in construction is one of the reasons for this. In 1980, for example, the Artemovskiy Knitted Underwear Factory for the production of 18 million garments a year -- the biggest factory in Maritime Kray -- was commissioned, but only 23 percent of the apartment blocks provided for in the draft have been constructed over 4 years.

As a result, the capacities have been assimilated by only 30.7 percent owing to the shortage of manpower.

As is known, large territorial production complexes are operating on RSFSR territory: the West Siberian, Kansk-Achinsk, South Yakut, Sayanskiy, and Timano-Pecherskiy complexes and the Kursk Magnet anomaly. Their further development will be conducted on the basis of an extensive capital construction program. At the same time it is our opinion that individual union ministries do not devote proper attention to questions of housing, children's preschool and medical establishments, and cultural projects. It would be deemed necessary for the Ministry of Gas Industry, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and certain other ministries to return once again to an examination of this question.

The construction of more than 80 major reclamation systems and 115 new specialized sovkhozes is currently under way in the RSFSR. However, the course of the new sovkhozes' construction gives rise to serious concern. They include many "long drawn-out construction projects." New irrigated lands are frequently commissioned without the projects necessary for their assimilation and development [obustroystvo].

As a deputy for the Kalmyk ASSR, I will say that it is only thanks to reclamation that many hectares of wormwood steppes in the republic, merging in places into semidesert, have been turned into zones of stable harvests. But here, too, there is great laggardness in carrying out work on the agricultural assimilation of irrigated lands and the development of new sovkhozes. An important problem for Kalmyk farms is that of providing the population and livestock raising with drinking water in the Chernyye Zemli region, which covers approximately 3 million hectares. Urgent measures are needed to improve the water supply to that region.

Comrade deputies! RSFSR working people, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve and support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government that they will direct all their efforts toward completing the plans of the 5-year plan and will worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress. (applause)

DEPUTY MOZGOVOY ADDRESSES SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

PM031428 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

["Abridged version" of speech delivered by Deputy I.A. Mozgovoy of the Ukrainian SSR's Drogobychskiy Electoral Okrug (member of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee) at 27 November evening session of USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! It has become a good tradition in our party and state to review the results of the Soviet people's creative activity and determine the next targets of communist building at the end of each year at the USSR Supreme Soviet session. And today, as indeed every year, we note with satisfaction the confident step of the land of the soviets.

Whereas, for instance, 10 years ago the revenue side of the country's budget was just over R200 billion, it is now projected to exceed R390 billion. The national income has increased almost 50 percent during this period. Such rates of socioeconomic growth and [growth in] working people's living standards are characteristic of each of the fraternal republics of our great union.

Developing within the country's unified national economic complex, in 4 years the Ukrainian SSR has reached the level of the 5-year plan targets as regards the national income growth rate, the commissioning of fixed capital, and the production of many very important kinds of output. The socialist pledges for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and a reduction in the prime cost of output are being fulfilled. As regards agriculture, here too, even under this year's complex weather conditions, the greatest volume of agricultural output will be obtained.

Ukrainian Communists and working people, like all Soviet people, have perceived as a specific action program the task which Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, set in his speech to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: The positive advances in the economy must be not only consolidated but also augmented by joint efforts.

Specifically, it is the case that the volume of industrial production in our republic must increase 3.1 percent. New AES units will be commissioned, and there will be an increase in production of cast iron, steel, rolled metal, and consumer goods.

Crucial tasks will be resolved by workers in the agro-industrial complex. Next year it is planned to increase production of grain, sugar beets, and sunflowers by almost one-fifth compared with this year. It is necessary to produce 133 quintals of meat and 548 quintals of milk for every 100 hectares. And all this must be secured thanks to intensive factors-- improving the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock raising, which, as is known, is not easily achieved.

It is precisely thanks to the comprehensive resolution of all questions and to labor cooperation with partners that this is the 7th year that Vinnitsa Oblast's Yampolskiy Rayon beet growers have obtained almost 50 quintals of sugar per hectare. Such an approach in Kirovograd Oblast has this year made it possible to considerably improve the yield of corn against the average yield calculated over many years and to harvest more than 1 million metric tons of corn. Intensive winter wheat cultivation techniques have had a great impact in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast. These techniques are based on the use of a system of measures ensuring high output of produce.

At the same time there are still many farms and even rayons in the republic which frequently disregard the principle of comprehensiveness. Here expenditure frequently grows while the end results remain low, and, as a consequence, state plans are not fulfilled. Instances of complacency and sometimes even mismanagement also occur. Party committees, soviets of people's deputies, and economic organs will wage a more persistent struggle against these shortcomings in order to bring laggards up to the average level, and those in the middle up to the level of the advanced.

But more active assistance is needed from union organs in resolving a number of important questions of the agrarian sector's development. Deputy Mozgovoy went on to dwell on problems whose resolution will help to raise the efficiency of irrigation and to achieve the planned yield on reclaimed land in the next few years.

Something else should also be mentioned. The new economic conditions of management created in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum decisions and the measures taken to build up the material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex have shown their vitality and effectiveness. However, a number of the measures taken will cease to be operative already in 1985.

It is deemed advisable, for example, to consider the question of preserving in the 12th 5-Year Plan payments of markups on the purchase prices of products sold by low-profitability and loss-making farms.

Comrade deputies! I submit a proposal that the drafts of the 1985 state plan for the country's economic and social development and of the 1985 budget be approved after taking into account the amendments and additions proposed by the Planning and Budget and other standing commissions. We assure the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the working people of the Ukraine will make every effort to meet the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner. (applause)

IZVESTIYA SUMMARIZES PRESIDIUM SESSION PROCEEDINGS

PM031521 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 84 Morning Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 26 November in the Kremlin.

The session participants observed one minute's silence in memory of Hero of Socialist Labor Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium considered the question of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) signed in Moscow on 9 October 1984. Deputy G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, spoke on behalf of the USSR Government, which had presented the treaty for ratification. He gave an account of the content of the treaty and stressed that this important document aims at strengthening world peace and international security and improving the situation in the Near East. Every article and every point in the treaty is meant to serve the interests of the peaceful, creative labor of the two countries' peoples and the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation on the lasting foundation of the sovereign equality of states and mutual trust.

B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, spoke at the session on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions. He reported that the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities had examined the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and YAR at a joint session. The discussion of the treaty at the commissions' session, B.N. Ponomarev said, confirmed once again that it accords fully with the interests of the Soviet and North Yemeni peoples and with the USSR's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy course and is a factor of international stability, above all in the Near East.

The new treaty records the intention of both sides to develop and deepen the relations of traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation at state and public levels. The significance of the treaty should also be viewed in the light of the current complex world situation in which, as a result of the adventurist policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles and the arms race which they have whipped up to a dangerous pitch, international tension has increased and the threat of a nuclear catastrophe has grown. The situation in the Near East remains explosive.

In this connection it is an important fact that the treaty confirms the desire of both sides to contribute in every way to preventing a war, strengthening world peace and the peoples' security and international detente, to continue the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism and continue cooperation in assisting the peoples' just struggle to secure their sovereignty, freedom, and independence.

In his speech at the dinner in honor of YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Comrade K.U. Chernenko characterized the treaty, noting that this important document soundly establishes the foundations for the future development of our equal cooperation, confirms the principles of strict respect for sovereignty and independence and non-interference in one another's internal affairs, and proclaims the solidarity of the USSR and Yemen in the struggle for a lasting peace and against hegemonism and all forms of colonialism and racism.

The Soviet of the Union's and Soviet of Nationalities' Foreign Affairs Commissions believe, B.N. Ponomarev said in conclusion, that the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and YAR fully accords with the USSR Constitution. It has been decided to recommend that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratify the treaty.

A.U. Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.I. Usmanov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Tatar CPSU Obkom, and V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke on the matter, approved the conclusion of the treaty and noted that for many years the Soviet Union and the YAR have had relations of friendship and equal, mutually advantageous cooperation. North Yemen was the first Arab country with which the young Soviet state established friendly relations in a legal form. A Treaty of Friendship and Trade was signed between the USSR and YAR in 1928. The consistent strengthening and development of these relations helped the Yemeni state to uphold its independence and increase its authority in the international arena.

The 1962 September revolution, as a result of which the monarchy in North Yemen was replaced by republican power, paved the way for the country's people to further strengthen sovereignty and national independence. The Soviet Union was among the first to recognize the republican regime and give comprehensive assistance and support to the friendly YAR people, which was of great importance for the formation of the republic and contributed to the achievement of successes in the country's socioeconomic development.

The Soviet-North Yemeni treaty fully accords with our peoples' interests and aims and principles of the UN Charter; in no way is it directed against third countries. As K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech during YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's visit to the USSR, "The essence of the treaty is clear: It is friendship between the peoples, it is cooperation for the triumph of the cause of peace and international security, including in the Near East."

It was stressed that the conclusion of the Soviet-North Yemeni treaty is further evidence of the unshakability of our state's foreign policy principles, laid down by V.I. Lenin, and the invariability of its principled course toward the development of fraternal relations with the countries of the East and support for their just struggle for national liberation and social progress. The treaty sums up the 55 years of our cooperation in various spheres and, at the same time, ensures bright and clear-cut prospects for the development of relations between the USSR and the YAR in the future and raises cooperation between our countries to a new and even higher stage.

The treaty between the USSR and the YAR demonstrates our states' sincere desire to act together in the interests of universal peace and international security.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium unanimously ratified the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the YAR. Then there was a discussion of questions connnected with the 2d session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. The meeting participants expressed deep satisfaction at the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 15 November session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo during the discussion of the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1985 and USSR state budget for 1985. It laid down specific tasks for the development of the national economy and in the final stage of the 5-year plan and beyond, and outlined effective measures to further strengthen the country's economic, scientific, and technical potential and improve the peoples' living standard. Soviet and economic organs, labor collectives, and all working people regard as a guide to action the party objective to fittingly complete the 11th 5-Year Plan, consolidate and multiply the positive results, and raise all work to a qualitatively higher level.

It was noted at the session that the soviets and their executive and administrative organs must increase people's sense of responsibility for the observance of the interests of the whole state and whole people, resolutely eradicate departmentalism and localistic tendencies, and strengthen state, labor, and executive discipline in every area of production and in all spheres of management. It is important to give even more scope to socialist competition for the fulfillment of plan targets and work on establishing exemplary order and organization in production and in every area of economic and cultural building.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium considered the question of the completion of the work of the Plan and Budget Commissions and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on the preliminary examination of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1985 and fulfillment of the plan in 1984, the USSR state budget for 1985 and the report on the implementation of the 1983 budget. N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Budget and Planning Commission, reported on behalf of the chambers' standing commissions. The report summed up the multifaceted work done at the Supreme Soviet on the preliminary study of the plan and budget for 1985. It involved 28 standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers and more than 1,000 deputies. The session of the 17 deputies' preparatory commissions heard and discussed over 200 reports by leaders of ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers.

The session noted that the chambers' Budget and Planning and other standing commissions followed the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1984) Plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions on questions of accelerating the transfer of the economy to the intensive path of development, improving planning and methods of management, and increasing cadres' responsibility for their work and did a great deal of useful work. They thoroughly acquainted themselves with the state of affairs in all national economic sectors, carefully studied the documents submitted by the USSR Government and ministries' and departments' materials, analyzed the validity of the targets and made the necessary amendments.

In their work on the plan the deputies proceeded on the basis of the task set by the party of making a stable feature out of the current trend toward the improvement of basic indicators of economic growth, concentration of capital investments in crucial areas of economic building, the further improvement of the economy in every Soviet republic and the strenghthening of the country's defense capability.

The social thrust of the State Plan for 1985 is determined by the party's objective of the further improvement of the people's well-being. On the basis of planned economic development it envisages increasing the population's real incomes, consistently developing housing, social and cultural construction, and the services sphere, increasing production and improving the quality of consumer goods.

On the basis of the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, the chambers' standing commissions devoted much attention to the further development of the agro-industrial complex sectors, improvement of their economic relationships and enhancement of the role of land reclamation in the steady buildup of the country's food stocks and the social reorganization of the countryside. Agriculture is to receive modern equipment in greater abundance, supplies of mineral fertilizers will increase, and measures are envisaged to increase grain production and the output of livestock products. The deputies presented specific recommendations on improving the use of irrigated and drained land, accelerating the introduction of scientifically sound systems of farming, keeping the harvest safe and sound, and creating a reliable feed base.

The commissions' work helped to unearth unexplored reserves and possibilities, to make the plan and budget better balanced, and to create more favorable prerequisites for the successful fulfillment of the targets for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The session stressed that now that the country is entering the final stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the period of actual preparations for the next, 27th CPSU Congress, the successful fulfillment of the plan targets for 1984-1985 is of special significance.

Soviets and economic organs have a lot of hard work to do, they have to bring all the reserves and potential into play and comprehensively support and develop Soviet people's growing political and labor activeness.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed and approved the proposals on the agenda and procedure for the session of the country's supreme organ of state power.

The session adopted the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On Intensifying Nature Conservation in Areas of the Far North and Maritime Regions off the North Coast of the USSR." A report on this question was given by S.K. Grossu, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Commission for the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources.

The question of submitting decrees adopted in the period between the first and second sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet for approval by the Supreme Soviet was examined.

The Presidium session also discussed some other questions of state life.

PRAVDA REPORTS FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONS PLENUM

PM031305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Cooperation for the Sake of Peace, Independence, and Social Progress: Joint Session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities"]

[Text] A joint session of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin 29 November. Certain topical questions of further improving the Soviet Union's economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the liberated countries were examined.

Taking part in the session were M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and M.V. Zimyanin and K.V. Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

The session was attended by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

The session was conducted by M.S. Gorbachev. In his introductory address he noted that the scale of the USSR's economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the former colonial and dependent counries is widening from year to year, its avenues are becoming more diverse, and its forms are being improved. The objective basis of these relations remains unchanged -- the common vital interests of socialism and the national liberation movement in the struggle for peace, the peoples' independence, and social progress. At the Kremlin reception in honor of the participants in the CEMA economic summit conference, K.U. Chernenko stressed that socialism is the natural ally of all those who struggle for the elimination of discrimination and the exclusion of any kind of exploitation from international economic relations, against the use of economic levers as means of political pressure, and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The Soviet Union actively uses the granting of credit as an effective economic instrument in the development of equal cooperation with the liberated countries. This cooperation is a ramified system covering the implementation of geological and prospecting operations, the design, construction, and modernization of industrial enterprises and other projects; the installation and adjusting of equipment supplied; and the training of skilled technical, administrative, and scientific cadres in key sectors of those countries' national economies. All this helps to create and strengthen the material and technical base of the young states and promotes their attainment of greater independence and autonomy.

At the same time, M.S. Gorbachev noted, there certainly exist considerable opportunities for further improving our economic cooperation with the liberated countries. That is why this question has been submitted for examination by the commissions.

Reports on the question under discussion were delivered by M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, and N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade.

S.V. Chervonenko, member of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, who spoke at the session on behalf of the deputies' preparatory group, noted that the Soviet Union is currently engaged in economic and technical cooperation with more than 70 liberated countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Unlike the imperialist powers, the USSR, in granting long-term state and commercial credits to the liberated countries, does not make any political or other demands on them which encroach on their sovereignty and national dignity.

The Soviet state's trade and economic relations with the liberated countries are built on a foundation of equal rights and mutual advantage. Enterprises created in those countries with the USSR's assistance are their national property. This makes it possible to strengthen the developing state's economies.

At the same time, our credit policy meets the Soviet Union's vital economic interests. The granting of credits to developing countries stimulates exports of Soviet machines and equipment, which improves the structure of Soviet exports. In payment, the Soviet Union receives valuable mineral and agricultural raw material, industrial goods, and foreign currency from the developing countries.

The speech pointed to the expediency of building enterprises on a barter basis and the need to further improve the whole business of fulfilling commitments, from planning to the production of equipment and its delivery and installation on site. Attention was drawn to the instances that still occur of failure to deliver equipment on time and delays with the construction and commissioning of projects, which lead to an increase in our expenses.

Mention was made of the need to adopt measures to improve links between industrial enterprises and foreign trade organizations, strengthen relations of financial autonomy between them, and further improve the quality of the products exported abroad.

The following deputies took part in the discussion: Ye.A. Varnachev, A.I. Mayorets, and Yu.D. Maslyukov, as well as I.N. Khokhlov, general director of a Soviet installation organization in Nigeria.

In their speeches, the speakers stressed the great political and economic significance of Soviet policy in the sphere of foreign economic relations. This policy accords fully with the liberated countries' interests and with Leninist foreign policy principles.

Speaking to conclude the session, B.N. Ponomarev noted that in terms of its content, principles, and objectives, the USSR's economic, credit, financial, and trade cooperation with the liberated countries is counterposed to imperialism's neocolonialist policy and the system of exploitation of those countries by the transnational monoplies.

The system of unequal economic relations which persists between the Western powers and the developing countries, the West's shifting of the pernicious consequences of the capitalist economic system's crises onto their shoulders, and the sharp increase in Western banks' interest rates are the main reasons for the deterioration in the liberated countries' economic position and the growth in their foreign debts. The demand of Asian, African, and Latin American countries that those who are responsible for their difficulties substantially increase the scale of their aid to the developing states in compensation for the damage caused as a result of colonial plundering and neocolonialist exploitation, is an absolutely just demand.

Soviet foreign economic policy is fundamentally different from the West's policy. The USSR's economic, scientific, and technical assistance to the liberated countries is directed in accordance with their requirements, first and foremost into production needs, the creation of those countries' own industrial base.

Touching on the question of the mutually advantageous nature of cooperation with the liberated countries, B.N. Ponomarev stressed that the Soviet Union receives, by way of payment for credits, raw materials, industrial, and food products in wide demand, such as textiles, footwear, sewn and knitted goods, citrus fruits, coffee, tea, and others, which helps to satisfy the Soviet people's growing requirements.

The detailed discussion at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissions of the question of further improving the Soviet Union's economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the liberated countries showed that there is much that is positive in this great matter, but also many shortcomings. The relevant Soviet organizations are called upon to adopt measures rapidly to eliminate them. This would help to further develop and improve economic and political relations with the liberated countries.

It was stressed at the session that in light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the tasks set by the decisions of the second session of the Supreme Soviet, ministries and departments must improve their activity with a view to an all-around increase in the effectiveness of trade and economic ties.

A decision on the question discussed was adopted unanimously at the session, containing a number of recommendations for further improving economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the liberated countries.

REPUBLIC CP PLENUMS ON AGRICULTURE HELD

In Uzbekistan

PM031701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent N. Gladkov report under the rubric "From the Party Committee Plenums" and the general heading "In Light of New Tasks": "Uzbekistan"]

[Text] Tashkent -- The Golodnaya steppe is unrecognizable now. All around are vast cotton fields fringed with mulberry plantations. Not only the appearance of the land, but also people's daily lives have changed. White stone settlements have grown up in the steppe and the sovkhoz workers' houses are now supplied with electricity, gas, and water. The same kind of transformations have taken place in the Karshi and Dzhizak steppes and in other desert regions of Uzbekistan. There is no part of the republic which has not felt the creative force of land reclamation.

The republic now has over 200 irrigation systems and an irrigation network measuring 165,000 km. About 2.5 million hectares of land have been equipped with modern drainage.

The construction of water resources in Uzbekistan acquired special scale after the CPSU Central Committee May (1966) Plenum. The agro-industrial complex's gross output volume has doubled thanks to land reclamation and the intensification of agriculture.

The production of cotton, grain, vegetables, fruit, and livestock products has increased greatly.

However, while acknowledging the undoubted successes in agricultural development, the participants in the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks arising from its decisions and the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, focused their main attention on unresolved problems.

The report delivered by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, and other speeches noted that the potential of irrigated arable farming is by no means being fully used yet. In the Golodnaya steppe, for example, the "Akaltyn" Agro-Industrial Association, where Hero of Socialist Labor S. Sidikov is director, produces 32-34 quintals of cotton per hectare. However, are there many farms like this in the virgin lands? The "U. Usupov" Sovkhoz and the Sovkhoz Named for the 23d Party Congress, also in Golodnaya steppe, produce nearly one-third less output than the "Akaltyn" association. Many farms in the Karshi and Dzhizak steppes are not achieving the necessary return from each irrigated hectare. Similar contrasts are to be observed not only in the virgin lands. Year after year, Khorezm and Surkhan-Darya Oblasts each produce 35 or more quintals of cotton per hectare. However, there are also farms which produce 20-25 quintals per hectare on average.

Poor harvests, the plenum pointed out, are the result of serious omissions in the opening up of the virgin lands. In a number of instances, virtually unprepared lands have been commissioned. A considerable proportion of the covered horizontal drainage and the vertical drainage shafts is virtually inoperative because of poor quality which leads to the salination of large areas of land and the loss of newly reclaimed lands. Major soil leaching operations are being carried out poorly on the reclaimed lands and much soil improvement work is not being done. In this context, the plenum criticized N. Khamrayev, chief of the Main Administration for Irrigation and Sovkhoz Construction in Central Asia; I. Dzhurabekov, minister of land reclamation and water resources; and T. Baymirov, chairman of the State Committee for Water Resources Construction, and also party and soviet organs which have sometimes taken high-handed or subjective decisions. Speakers demanded that the commissioning of lands be banned until all the irrigation, reclamation, and agrotechnical measures envisaged by the plan have been completed.

The pursuit of immediate profit is harming the cause tremendously. For example, in various zones in the republic large tracts of land are being opened up and new sovkhozes are being formed. At the same time there is a shortage of housing and production, cultural and consuemr facilities. In the Surkhan-Sherabad Valley, for example, the opening up of lands is basically complete but almost one-half of sovkhoz settlements remain unfinished. The absence of a comprehensive approach to the assimilation of new lands, the disproportion betwen irrigation and civil construction, and the disregard for the virgin land settlers' social needs are leading to a manpower shortage and high cadre turnover.

The plenum also spoke about other serious shortcomings. In recent years a course has been adopted toward building a large quantity of grain and livestock sovkhozes over and above the plan. For example, the republic's Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources was building 170 sovkhozes simultaneously. To complete this work would take 30-40 years. Or, consider the following problem. Considerable areas of land have been subjected to wind erosion; however, insufficient trees are being planted as windbreaks. Furthermore, in some areas, such as the Fergana Valley, for example, established plantations are being cut down.

The so-called old irrigation zone is also in need of great attention. Long-established highly fertile lands are located here, occupying three-fourths of the total area of irrigated land. Hwever, until recently, only about 30 percent of the total volume of capital investments was allocated for the modernization of the irrigation and the collection and drainage network here. Improving the condition of these lands, speakers said, would mean bringing a major reserve into operation.

The Long-Term Land Reclamation Program is setting scientists important tasks. Arable farmers expect them to provide scientifically validated farming systems for the different zones in the republic, expert recommendations on how to make more efficient use of existing water resources and increase the efficiency of irrigation systems, and solutions to other problems.

Alarm was expressed about the instances where irrigated lands have been used irresponsibly or excluded from the records. The following figures were cited: In the past 18 years, the republic has lost 390,000 hectares of irrigated plowland of which 150,000 hectares were allocated for nonagricultural use. Clearly, no one knows where the remaining 240,000 hectares went. Speakers asked with good reason: What were the Gosplan, the republic's Ministry of Agriculture, and other leaders of the agro-industrial complex doing while this was happening and why were these facts ignored by party obkoms and raykoms, and soviet oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms?

The plenum laid down specific measures for establishing irrigated arable farming which meets high standards of efficiency and quality. The republic's communists and all its working people are ready, the plenum participants noted, to worthily implement the party's plans and to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new labor achievements.

In Azerbaijan

PM031141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent L. Tairov report under the rubric "From Party Committee Plenums" and the general heading "To Manage Rationally": "Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Baku -- An Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum has discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks stemming from its decisions and the speech delivered by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The keynote speaker, K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and those who spoke in the debate noted the high efficiency of land reclamation. Although the republic's irrigated stock makes up less than one-third of the agricultural land, it produces 80 percent of the fields' entire gross output.

Water resource organizations have strengthened materially. The vanguard role of Communists within them has been strengthened. These and other measures have made it possible to open up approximately 160,000 hectares of new lands in a comparatively short time, to renovate many irrigation systems, and to commission group water pipelines more than 1,850 km long. Small-scale irrigation, which provies a considerable saving, is enjoying ever greater development.

Azerbaijan's agriculture is growing dynamically. Even in this complex year all the targets for sales of grain, raw cotton, grapes, vegatables, fruit, potatoes, melon crops, and leaf tea to the state have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. It is noteworthy that almost 30 percent of all the country's grapes have been gathered in the republic.

There have been appreciable changes in the cultural and domestic conditions of rural people: Housing conditions have improved for one in every three, and a gas supply has been laid on to a considerable proportion of the housing stock. The level of kolkhoz members' earnings has increased 150 percent.

At the same time, the plenum participants declared, the efficiency of reclamation could be greater if order were observed in everything. The leaching of saline soils is still not carried out well enough, particularly in the Shirvan zone. The irrigation regime is not always observed. Water for irrigation is sometimes wasted. The efficiency of irrigation systems leaves something to be desired, and sprinklers are utilized badly. The demand has been put forward to transfer water resources construction, like the entire agro-industrial complex, to new, progressive forms of labor and organization, and to introduce the team contract more widely.

It is important to bring laggard farms up to the level of the foremost ones, it was stated at the plenum. Can we tolerate, for example, the fact that Imishlinskiy Rayon's M.B. Kasumov Kolkhoz obtains 41 quintals of cotton per hectare, while the neighboring kolkhoz named for the 60th anniversary of the USSR obtaind just 26 quintals under similar conditions? Or, let us suppose, the fact that almost 210 quintals of vegetables were harvested per hectare in Khachmasskiy Rayon, while Kusarskiy Rayon barely reached 90 quintals. Analyzing the reasons for such disparate results, the speakers agreed that the blame lies, above all, with leaders who do not display initiative or a creative approach to the matter.

Sharp criticism was leveled at many farm leaders in Akhsuinskiy, Divichinskiy, Kubinskiy, and certain other rayons, where indicators on irrigated feed plots are low. They are also low in the republic as a whole. Last year each hectare produced just 30 quintals of feed units. The plenum set the task of devoting all reclaimed land being commissioned primarily to forage crops, at least doubling their yield per hectare, and extending the areas of after-harvest and secondary sowings.

The plenum also discussed progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Activity of Azerbaijan Party Organizations in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU Resolution 'On Stepping Up Work on Strengthening Socialist Labor Discipline.'"

In Lithuania

WA031000 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 21 Nov 84 p 1

["Information report on Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 17th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 20 November in Vilnius.

The following agenda was confirmed: (1) "On the results of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republic's party organization stemming from the plenum resolutions and the speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." (2) "On the progress of the fulfillment of resolutions of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenums on questions of agriculture, adopted after the 26th CPSU Congress." (3) Organizational questions.

P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee delivered a long speech on the first question at the plenum.

R.I. Songayla, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers delivered a speech "On the results of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Stemming from the Plenum Resolutions and the Speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The following took part in the debate on the question under discussion: Yu. Yu. Iotsyus, first secretary of the Shakyayskiy Party Raykom; V.V. Marazas, chairman of the Zhelsvyale Kolkhoz, Kapsukskiy Rayon; A.K. Smirnov, first secretary of the Vilnyuskiy Party Raykom; P.P. Zube, head of the Shilutskiy Land Reclamation Construction-Installation Administration; M. Yu. Grigalyunas, Lithuanian SSR minister of agriculture; P. Yu. Balzaryavichyus, director of the Lithuanian Scientific-Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation; V.B. Sturis, first secretary of the Klaypedskiy Party Raykom; V.V. Lukashevichyus, Lithuanian SSR minister of forestry and woodworking industry; Yu. M. Vishnyauskas, first deputy chairman of the Panevezhskiy Rayispolkom, head of the agriculture department.

On the second question the plenum discussed the progress of fulfillment of the Lithuanian Communist Party Plenum resolutions on questions of agriculture, adopted after the 26th CPSU Congress. The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the questions under discussion. The plenum confirmed I.I. Izvekov, former deputy head of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Department of Industry as head of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Department of Light Industry and Consumer Goods, having freed A.A. Kiryushchenko from this office in connection with his retirement.

The plenum confirmed V.A. Berezov, former first deputy head of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Department of Organizational-Party Work as head of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Party Commission, freeing G.Z. Mogilevtsev from this office in connection with his retirement.

N. T. Konyaev, CPSU Central Committee responsible worker, took part in the plenum.

With this the plenum concluded its work.

In Belorussia

WA041000 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 17 Nov 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 21st Plenum of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee was held on 16 November.

The question "Results of the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tasks of Party Organizations of the Republic Arising from its Decisions and from the Speech at the Plenum of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K.U. Chernenko" was examined.

First Secretary of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee N.N. Slyunkov delivered a report. The following took part in the discussion of the report: Ye. Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Brest Party Obkom; I.I. Karpovich, brigade leader of the field brigade of the Sovkhoz "Sittse" of Dokshitskiy Rayon; V.S. Leonov, first secretary of the Mogilev Party Obkom; V.P. Shapoval, senior excavating machine operator of the PMK-63 Trust "Pinskvodstroymekhanizatsiya," and Hero of Socialist Labor. [list of participants continues of next page]

S.T. Kabyak, first secretary of the Vitebsk Party Obkom; A. A. Zelenovskiy, chief of the Main Administration for Irrigation and State Farm Construction in the Belorussian Woodlands of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Glavpolesyevodstroy); S. S. Ling, chairman of the Minsk Soviet of People's Deputies Oblispolkom; V. I. Pavlyuchuk, BSSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; A. S. Kamay, chairman of the Gomel Soviet of People's Deputies Oblispolkom; F. P. Sen'ko, BSSR Minister of Agriculture; I. G. Moshko, secretary of the Grodno Party Obkom; Ye. B. Razuyeva, first secretary of the Glusskiy Party Raykom; V. A. Ralko, chairman of the "Osnezhitskiy" Kolkhoz, Pinsk Rayon, twice Hero of Socialist Labor; K. P. Lapkovskiy, director of the experimental base "Lyubanskaya" of Lyubanskiy Rayon; and V. F. Karlovskiy, director of the Belorussian Scientific-Technical Institute of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

The Plenum examined the question of the progress by the Grodnenskiy Gorkom of the Belorussia Communist Party and the BSSR Ministry of Culture in fulfilling the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Information was presented by the first secretary of the Grodnenskiy Gorkom, P. A. Mendarev, and the BSSR Minister of Culture, Yu. M. Mikhnevich. Secretary of the Belorussia Communist Party Central Committee A. T. Kuzmin spoke on this subject.

A resolution was passed on the questions under discussion. The head of a sector of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Khozyainov, participated in the work of the plenum.

VOLKOV NAMED UKRAINIAN MOTOR TRANSPORT MINISTER

AU031220 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 27 Nov 84 p 1

["Decree by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to appoint Comrade Pavel Porfiryevich Volkov Ukrainian minister of motor transport.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, deputy chairman, and M. Khomemko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 26 November 1984.

Born in 1935, Comrade P.P. Volkov is a Ukrainian and has been a CPSU member since 1955. He began his labor activity as a motor vehicle driver. Having graduated from the Highway Institute in Kiev, he has held engineering-technical and leading posts at Kiev city motor transport enterprises. In 1962 he became a main committee deputy chief and an administration chief in the Ukrainian Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance, and in 1968 he became involved in the apparatus of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. In 1975 he was appointed chief of the Motor Transport and Road Management Sector in the Transport and Communications Department of the CPSU Central Committee. He was then USSR deputy minister of the fruit and vegetable industry.

Minister Golovchenko Retires

AU031219 Kiev RADYANSKA URKAINA in Ukrainian 27 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade F. P. Golovchenko from the post of Ukrainian minister of motor transport in connection with his retirement.

BSSR PEOPLE'S CONTROLLERS END 'FICTITIOUS' REPAIRS

LD032226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Commentary by Sergey Zheleznyak]

[Text] Many good initiatives are born in labor collectives; they quickly spread through the country to help solve important state problems. Undoubtedly these initiatives could be even greater use, but here's the trouble: Sometimes on the path of a good deed, the bug of formalism is encountered. You remember that in 1983 a number of Moscow enterprises said to the railwayworkers: 'Let us help you with wagon and container repairs so they are not standing idle.' At the time, the initiative was approved and supported. The Muscovite approach appeared everywhere: in Siberia, the Far East, Central Asia, and the Baltic. Now, recently, the people's controllers of Belorussia decided to take a look: What about the Muscovites' initiative on the republic's railways? The picture was fairly varied. At some enterprises, work goes well -- in the first half of this year alone 1000 wagons were repaired, and, it must be said, to a high standard. But where the bug of formalism appeared, the picture is different. In a chase for quantity, managers of railway branches deliberately drew up unreal contracts with various depots, offices, flax and wine factories, who have neither the people nor the materials to repair the wagons, while material help for wagon repairs was not stipulated in the contracts. Instead, the client was present with an ultimatum of a sort in violation of the railways code: If you want to use the transport, you can have these unrepaired wagons on your spur tracks, and, moreover, clean out the remains from earlier freight shipments. The poor client would take the broken down wagons, patch them up as best he could, basically, enough for one run, and be done with it; at first, with apprehension, and then, calmly, because the wagon depots themselves declined to do the work; and the members of the commissions specially created for the diffusion of repairs did not travel to repair sites, pass the work that was done, or check accounts.

The bug of formalism crawled further: Major enterprises, which until quite recently were publicly announcing their readiness to support the Muscovites' initiative, took advantage of lack of control. Three hundred and sixty fictitious documents on current repairs were presented by the (Atlant) Production Association of Minlegpishcheprom; 3,300 wagons were repaired in similar fashion by the Bobruyskshina Production Association; 1,062 wagons, by the Novoberezovskiy Lime Factory.

Belorussian people's controllers put an end to the torrent of fictitious repairs. All those who engendered and, later, contributed to the diffusion of formalism and eyewash were severely punished.

Next January Belorussian railway workers and their clients will once again appear before the committee of the people's controllers. They will have to report on how the situation has changed.

PRAVDA COMPARISON OF CPSU CONFERENCE ON TRADE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 November carries in its First Edition on page 2 a TASS report on the CPSU Central Committee trade conference, entitled "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee". It has been compared with the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 29 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1-2, revealing the following variations:

Page R 1, paragraph one, lines four and five, PRAVDA reads:... the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the session of the CPSU... (supplying Chernenko's title, substituting "session" for "section")

Paragraph four, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...considerable shortcomings exist in the organization of trade, the production of consumer goods, and the work of the service sphere. In a number...(supplying additional elements)

Paragraph five, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...goods for trade. Certain ministries do not make sufficient use of the available scientific and production potential to extend the production of goods, and to this day a significant number of industrial enterprises are not involved in their production. Special attention was...(supplying additional sentence)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...market with goods. The ministries in charge are doing poor work to implement their functions in pursuing an integrated technical policy, ensuring standardization, and improving the consumer characteristics of the articles they produce.

Serious criticism was...(picking up paragraph six, line one, supplying additional sentence)

Paragraph six, line three, PRAVDA reads: ... consumer services facilities. Construction organizations should focus their efforts on the prompt completion of the construction and commissioning of projects scheduled for completion. It was indicated...(supplying additional sentence)

Same paragraph, lines five and six, PRAVDA reads: ...goods and services. The task is to ensure unconditional fulfillment of plan targets for consumer goods production, retail trade turnover, and services and to considerably improve the level of services to the population. This work should be stepped up by means of more rational local...(supplying additional passage)

Page R 2, paragraph one, lines two and three, PRAVDA reads: ...ministries and departments involved in consumer goods production with the activites...(supplying additional phrase)

Paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...deputies. Party political and educational work must be improved by all available means in labor collectives in these sectors, they must be reinforced with skilled, enterprising cadres, greater concern must be displayed for creating appropriate conditions for their labor, life, and leisure, and the public... (picking up line four, supplying additional passage)

Last paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...was addressed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Participating in the conference's work were G.A. Aliyev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrades Antonov, Bodyul, and...(picking up line four, supplying officials' titles)

BRIEFS

LABOR DISCIPLINE COLLECTION -- A collection of documents, "Socialist Labor Discipline," has been published. The book contains full or partial speeches, letters, and work by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, decisions of party congresses and conferences, material from plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, decisions of the party Central Committee, joint documents of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, and other party documents. It also has legislative and other normative-legal acts on the problem of strengthening socialist discipline of labor. The collection is published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Nov 84 LD]

TASS CITES JOURNAL ON GRAIN PRODUCTION PROGRESS

LD031348 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- The U.S.S.R. ranks fifth in the world in per capita grain production, the NEW TIMES weekly published in Moscow writes.

"Even in bad years we are quite capable of producing enough grain for our population", the article says. "Moreover, there is a realistic possibility that the U.S.S.R. might emerge as an exporter of food grain, above all wheat."

Prerevolutionary Russia exported grain though that export went hand in hand with large-scale food shortages within the country. The grain the Soviet Union imports goes to feed cattle (incidentally Western Europe imports more fodder than the U.S.S.R.).

Compared with the prerevolutionary period, meat production in the Soviet Union quadrupled. As a result, the Soviet Union has outstripped many developed capitalist countries in per capita meat consumption. But the demand for meat has been growing faster than production.

An important factor behind the shortage of forage grain is this country's limited possibilities for growing highly nutritive forage crops like maize and soybeans. Soil and climatic conditions have so far proved an obstacle to raising the yields of these crops. The whims of the weather produce the same effects in any country. But in some countries such "whims" occur more frequently than in others.

"Some of our farms situated in relatively favorable climatic zones produce from 5.5 to over 6 tons of grain per hectare. This is more than the average for the U.S. and Western Europe. But we have few such areas. Three quarters of our commodity grain is raised in the zone of "risky farming". Regions with adequate humidity and favorable temperature regimen make up 60 percent of the area of the U.S., but only 1 percent of the U.S.S.R. Ninety percent of U.S. territory has a milder winter than ours," the article says.

"In its 200 years or more the U.S. has never had a drought that affected a quarter of its arable land. We have such a drought every three to four years. We have had 18 droughts since the early 1950s, practically every other year has been a dry one".

It is not accidental, therefore, that land improvement, above all irrigation, is regarded as the decisive factor in the development of our agriculture. For scope and rate of melioration this country has no equal in the world at present, but until recently it lacked the funds to implement such measures on the scale needed. While in the U.S. 18 percent of all arable land is irrigated, the figure for this country is 8 percent. The melioration programme covering the period up to the year 2000 recently adopted in the U.S.S.R. will play a big part in the development of our agriculture in general and in grain production in particular. Its implementation will protect almost half the agricultural production in this country from the vagaries of the weather.

"These and other measures make it possible to raise the level of the country's self-sufficiency in farming produce, including grain. At the same time, the Soviet Union will continue to utilize foreign trade channels when this is profitable", the NEW TIMES magazine writes.

VEGA PROJECT SPACE PROBES TO BE LAUNCHED 15, 21 DEC

LD011037 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- Preparations for the international project Vega, providing for the flight of two Soviet automatic stations to the planet Venus and the Halley's Comet, are entering their final stage. Apart from Soviet scientists, experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, France and the FRG are taking part in the project, M.N. INFORMATION newspaper writes.

Pre-flight perfection of space probes with scientific equipment mounted on them is now being carried out at the Baykonur cosmodrome. The stations will be launched on December 15 and 21, 1984.

Equipped With Protective Screens

LD030934 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- A system of protective screens, devised by Soviet researchers, will ensure reliable operation of on-board equipment of the space probes Vega-1 and Vega-2 which will investigate Halley's Comet. The probes are to be launched in December this year from Baykonur Cosmodrome.

A protection system, comprising successively placed screens with vacuum in between, has been used in the Vega project, a TASS correspondent has been told by Sergey Anisimov of the Institute of Theoretical Physics at the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The protective screens close only the part of the space probes which will be in direct contact with the gas and dust cloud of the comet.

The velocity of the probes and particles of comet substance will be so great that even a minute speck will create pressure equal to millions of atmospheres in the impact point. Sergey Anisimov said that it is impossible to accelerate a grain of sand to that great speed on earth, but it is possible to obtain the energy which will be released when a particle of comet dust hits a protective screen. That is why Soviet specialists decided to model such an impact with the help of lasers and electronic beams. The results of their experiments, as well as computer calculations made it possible to work out a system for protecting spacecraft.

Three screens protect the most important parts of the Vega probes. The effectiveness of anti-micrometeorite protection will be monitored by a specially designed instrument, "Foton", the researcher said. All information on the functioning of the protection system, as well as on the composition and physical properties of the dust particles hitting the protective screens will be transmitted to earth. Both probes will investigate the composition of the comet's nucleus, surrounding gases and particles.

TASS REVIEWS HISTORY OF NUCLEAR ICE-BREAKERS

LD031035 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Murmansk December 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Belousov reports:

The Soviet atomic-powered ship Lenin, which has been in operation in the north for 25 years now, started its new Arctic season today.

The jubilee of the world's first civilian ship with a nuclear power plant has coincided with the jubilee of Captain Boris Sokolov, a prominent explorer of the polar regions.

A quarter of a century ago, Sokolov, who was then a young navigator, for the first time took watch on the bridge of the atomic-powered ship. Together with other specialists he had to test the sea-worthiness of the new ship in ice conditions, and thus confirm that the trend pursued by Soviet scientists and ship-builders in creating a modern fleet was right. Over a quarter of a century of work on the atomic-powered ice-breaker, he covered in his ship more than 500 thousand miles among ice, leading along the Arctic routes almost 3,000 cargo ships with freight for those who develop the coasts of Siberia and Chukotka Peninsula.

Practical experience has shown that the atomic-powered ship is absolutely harmless to the environment.

The Lenin atomic-powered ice-breaker ushered in a new chapter in the history of exploration of the Arctic. Already the first year of tests showed the broad potentialities of a ship with a nuclear reactor for prolonging navigation in the seas of the Arctic. Then came even more powerful atomic-powered ice-breakers of a new generation -- the Arktika and Sibir. Thanks to them navigation in the western sector of the Soviet Arctic has been ensured all round the year, and in the East -- for a by far longer period than previously.

Another atomic-powered ship Rossiya has been launched at the Leningrad ship-building yards. The construction of the Soviet Union's first atomic-powered lighter carrier has been started at a ship-building yard in this country. The lighter carrier is also designed for operation in the Arctic. The atomic-powered ice-breaker Lenin and its famous captain, Hero of Socialist Labour Boris Sokolov, take an energetic part in the continuing exploration and use of the ice-covered expanses of the Arctic.

BRIEFS

ANTENNA STANDARDS SYSTEM -- The new All-Union Radio-Physical Measurements Institute, the country's main authority for aerial and phase measurements in the super-high frequency range, located on a slope of Mount Ararat in Armenia near the Byurakan Observatory, has recently established eight state standards in the field of antennas in the super-high frequency range. The eight standards created by the institute will ensure uniformity of characteristics of antenna systems of a very broad class, used in television, radio navigation, radar, space communications and other radio communications systems. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1150 GMT 29 Nov 84 LD]